The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5483. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Chandler and the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

He Proposes to Take British North America in Full of All Accounts.

More Nominations and Confirmations to Office.

Ratification of a Treaty for the Protection of Trade-marks.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19.

This morning, at the Capitol, and, indeed, the entire day, was exceedingly dull, and no event of importance occurred from 12 until 5 o'clock, the hours of meeting and of adjournment of Congress.

MR. CHANDLER'S SPEECH.

The resolution and speech of Mr. CHANDLER in the half hour of open session on the *Alabama* question was a little episode, creating a momentary flutter, which, however, died away almost with the echoes of the voice which uttered them. The resolution was briefly that, in the opinion of the Senate, the true solution of the difficulties between this country and England lies in the surrender to us of the British Provinces in North America, on which basis the President was requested to open negotiations. The speech consisted for the most part in the reading of three old speeches on kindred subjects, and of three or four sets of old resolutions of a similar import to the one of to-day. The Chaplain of the Senate in his prayer, a few minutes before, as if to prepare our minds for what was coming, prayed for the preservation of peace between the two nations. The galleries were reasonably filled, and for a short time Mr. CHANDLER was the hero of the hour. He set out with the declaration that his resolution was offered in the interest of peace, but his bellicose and sanguinary intentions cropped out in every sentence. Mr. CHANDLER was by implication as severe as he could be on Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who, on almost every occasion when he introduced his former resolutions, objected to their consideration, and he was also somewhat caustic on Mr. SUMNER, who had the bad grace in Mr. CHANDLER's estimation to never report all of his war-like resolutions. The argument made by the Michigan Senator to-day was a little piece of perhaps pardonable egotism, the primary proposition of his speech being the effort to prove that he was right years ago in the position he had taken; and the secondary point, that his resolution should be adopted. He complimented Mr. SUMNER on the expression of his views, a few days ago, on the claims, and alluded to its reception by the country—two facts which appeared to afford him supreme pleasure, and from which he drew the flattering conclusion that the world had at length come up to his platform. When Mr. CHANDLER concluded, Mr. SUMNER quietly moved to refer it to his Committee on Foreign Relations, where it went to be pigeonholed with the others. It is needless to say that the speech in question and the resolution, coming as it did from Mr. CHANDLER, does not possess any political significance, and is not a fair expression of the feeling of the Senate—not that Mr. CHANDLER does not possess a high standing in the Senate, but that he is extreme on this particular question of appropriating the forests of the British lion, and of occasionally giving the brute a sound whipping. There was very little comment on the subject during the day, and the whole affair was alluded to somewhat jocularly, and introduced and dismissed from conversation with the remark, "Well, CHANDLER has made another attempt to cut the claws of the Lion."

NEW NOMINATIONS.

Nearly one hundred nominations were made, including WM. P. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, to be Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to-day to report favorably on the nomination of Mr. SANFORD as Minister to Spain. There was no debate in his case in committee, and he will probably be confirmed. To-morrow the same Committee will take up the nominations of General FILE as Minister to Brazil, of Mr. CARLISLE as Minister to Sweden, and of JOHN R. JONES as Minister to Belgium. It is not true, as reported by one of your contemporaries, that the Senate has discussed Mr. CARLISLE's nomination and laid the same on the table.

CONTESTED NOMINATIONS.

The Senate spent several hours in debating the cases of contested nominations. Mr. EDWARD STEPHENS, son of ANN S. STEPHENS, the authoress, who was nominated last Winter by Mr. JOHNSON as Consul at Manchester, and again a few days ago as Consul at Leeds, was, after warm debate, rejected, notwithstanding the fact that the papers on which he was appointed bore the indorsement of half a dozen or more Republican Senators, obtained through the diplomacy of the authoress.

Quite a debate also occurred on the nomination of a son of Dr. SEARS, agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, to be Postmaster at Staunton, Va., and a recent comer, Senator WILLEY, of West Virginia, took the ground that he ought not to be confirmed, because he displaced a native Virginian, who is a good Republican. His case was not concluded.

A COLORED MAN APPOINTED.

The President has solved the vexed question—can a negro hold office in Georgia—in a very practical manner, by appointing EDWARD BELCHER, an intelligent mulatto, to the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of that State. Unrepentant rebels may point to their own code and constitution as denying this right as much as they please, so long as there is a practical refutation of their argument under their noses in this effective shape. This practical act does more to solve the question on the right side than all the speeches that have been made in Congress or in Congress for a twelve month.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE.

The greater part of the nominations remaining to be made by the President during this session will be sent to the Senate to-morrow and the rest on Wednesday, so that an adjournment can be effected by Friday at the latest, if the Senate desire, though at the present rate of progress it will probably require until Saturday to keep the list.

PROTECTION TO TRADEMARKS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, ratified a convention with France for securing the trademarks of citizens of the two countries. It is similar to the conventions for the same purpose recently ratified with Spain and Belgium, and has been negotiated by Secretary FISH and M. BERTHEMY, the French Minister.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The appointments for the Indian service have been held back thus far to enable the Quakers and the gentlemen invited by the President under the last clause of the Indian Appropriation bill to respond to the suggestions made as to the part they shall bear in the management of our Indian affairs. The recommendations of the Quakers for superintendents and agents were received to-day by Secretary COX, and cover the following field. The orthodox branch of the denomination propose to assume control, under the Department, of what is known as the Central Superintendency, comprising Kansas and the Indian Territory, and including the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and other hostile tribes. The branch of the denomination known as Hicksites will assume charge of Indians on the Northern Superintendency, including Nebraska and a part of Dacotah, and the representatives of other mixed denominations, as represented by the Christian Commission, will probably be assigned to the control of the Indians of the northern Sioux reservations, heretofore under the control of General HARNEY. The other superintendencies will remain, as now, under the direct management of the Department. Under the section of the Indian bill referred to, authorizing the President to select a board of ten gentlemen, eminent for probity and philanthropy, to aid in the management of Indian affairs, General GRANT has sent invitations to act to a number of men of the highest character, among whom are GEORGE H. STUART and WM. WELCH, of Philadelphia; WM. E. DODGE, of New-York; E. S. TOBEY, of Boston; C. B. FARWELL, of Chicago, and others. Answers have not yet been received from all of them, so that it is not possible now to say who will act. General PARKER, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will assume the duties of his office during the week. He is in unofficial consultation with Secretary COX every day.

TREASURY CLERKS DISMISSED.

Secretary BOUTWELL has thus far dismissed about three hundred of the superfluous clerks of the Treasury Department, of whom one hundred are women and two hundred are men. The pressure for reinstatement is very great, but the Secretary manages to resist it very successfully. Some papers have stated that appointments have been made to fill these vacancies but I have the authority of the Secretary for stating that no appointments will be made until the number of clerks is reduced to the minimum. No appointments have yet been made by Mr. BOUTWELL, except in less than half a dozen instances when a particular person was required to do a particular kind of work.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Under the recent orders of the War Department consolidating the army, a large number of old and faithful officers were thrown out of command. It is understood that the Secretary of War will endeavor to have nearly all of them reassigned to duty in various capacities as soon as possible.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Something less than $600,000 of coupons have been received at the Treasury to this date on account of the anticipation of the May, June and July interest, under the recent orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. The rebate amounts to about $1,700. It is expected that a very large amount of the interest above referred to will be paid prior to the maturity of the coupons.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE.

This morning a certified copy of an indictment against General S. G. BURBRIDGE, a special agent of the Treasury Department, found by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, charging him with bribery, in receiving money from distilleries engaged in defrauding the Government, was produced in the Criminal Court, before Judge WYLIE. General BURBRIDGE, we understand, alleges that it is known that he is here for the purpose of obtaining another position, and that this indictment is part of a scheme to defeat him. He was subsequently discharged on his recognizances.

ASSISTANCE TO EMIGRANTS.

The President *pro tem.* to-day laid before the Senate a letter from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, inclosing a memorial of the Executive Emigration Society in London, praying that assistance be granted to persons who wish to emigrate to this country. The memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The *National Intelligencer* newspaper, which has been the organ of so many Administrations does not appear to be in a very flourishing condition. To-day its job printing office, with type, presses, &c., was sold at auction for about $7,000.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Consul-General.

Wm. P. Webster, of Massachusetts, at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Consuls.

Dexter E. Clapp, of New-York, at Buenos Ayres.
S. T. Trowbridge, of Illinois, at Vera Cruz.
George T. Allen, of Illinois, at Moscow.
G. Henry Horstmann, of Pennsylvania, at Munich.
Edward Robinson, of New-York, at Hamburg.
Albert D. Shaw, of New-York, at Toronto.
Charles A. Perkins, of Connecticut, at Barcelona.
J. Holmes Grover, of South Carolina, at Ancona.
E. O'Dell Duncan, of South Carolina, at Elsinore.
James C. Fletcher, of Indiana, at Oporto.
Samuel D. Pacee, of Michigan, at Fort Sarnia.
Samuel B. Jones, of California, at Revel.
John C. Caldwell, of Maine, at Valparaiso.
Henry C. Rogers, of Minnesota, at Hesse Cassel.
Alex. Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, at Venice.
Eli T. Sheppard, of Ohio, at Chin Siang.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Charles J. Tabbott, for the Second District of Maine.
Edward M. Topliff, Second District, New-Hampshire.
Joseph Selden, Third District, Connecticut.
John P. Hall, First District, Kentucky.
W. B. Richardson, Third District, North Carolina.
William Darron, First District, North Carolina.
Gilbert F. Bennett, Dakota.
Edward Ivesson, First District, Illinois.
Linsey Murdock, Second District, Missouri.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

A. T. Luce, Second District of Maine.
Edward Scull, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania.
J. W. F. Parker, Eighth District of Kentucky.
Jeremiah Olney, Third District of Connecticut.
Jno. Pope Hodnett, Dakota.
Thomas J. Hunt, Third District, Arkansas.
Joseph Brooks, Second District, Arkansas.
Michael Weidrich, Thirtieth District, New-York.
Samuel R. Davis, New-Mexico.
William Cary, Utah.
Edgar F. Snow, Wyoming.

Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

J. J. Marten, of Alabama.

Registers of the Land Office.

W. R. Willis, at Roseburg, Oregon.
B. F. Campbell, at Vermillion, Dakota.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

Otis Perine, at Stockton, Cal.
R. Flint, at Roseburg, Oregon.
M. J. Wallace, at Vermillion, Dakota.

Collectors of Customs.

J. T. Collins, at Brunswick, Ga.
Wm. T. Spencer, at St. Mary's, Ga.

Surveyors of Customs.

W. J. Miller at Alton, Ill.

Postmasters.

Hazard P. Cleveland, at Shelbyville, Tenn.; John D. Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn.; Charles Welling, Jamaica, N. Y.; Harry S. Ransom, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Perry H. Wilson, Putnam, Conn.; N. H. Merrill, Buchanan, Mich.; T. H. Collum, Constantine, Mich.; L. D. Davis, Wellsville, N. Y.; J. W. Haydradt, Hudson, N. Y.; Ebenezer Woodbury, Houlton, Me.; Martha A. Langley, East Middlebury, Mass.; Thomas E. Logan, Boise City, Idaho; Thomas P. Jackson, Prince Edward, Va.

Midshipmen to be Ensigns in the Navy.

Chas. C. Cornwall, E. B. Ingersoll, E. N. G. Brown, A. D. Kennedy, J. D. F. Kelley, J. F. Moser, C. A. Stone, H. D. Tremaine, R. M. Thompson, D. P. Rogers, R. D. Derry, R. P. Jasper, R. H. Smith, L. C. Palmer, T. J. Drake, T. B. Mason, J. R. Smith, C. W. Colby, A. Elliott, M. Murphy, T. O. McIlvaine, W. G. Barnett, C. T. Force, H. C. Stinson, E. Noyes, W. M. Cougill, R. E. Moore, W. O. Sharon, A. V. Wadham, W. Doty, T. T. Wood, G. W. Tyler, J. C. Irvaine, N. Y. Roosevelt, J. R. House, Wm. H. Beechler, H. McElroy, Wm. R. Usher, C. W. Jarboe, G. K. Bowen, F. D. Adams, J. Thos. A. Dobbs, Wm. Wheart, E. Walsewright, Jas. R. Selfridge, C. F. Welch, J. B. Robinson, C. A. Adams, W. H. Everett, E. F. Horton, J. E. Hawley, Samuel Ames, T. H. Bevans, A. C. McMechan, J. R. Cogswell, F. E. Leach, J. A. Rodney, J. W. Catlin, J. K. Adams, C. C. Wallace, J. C. Hull, F. M. Bitzing, G. Blocklinger, F. Gagel, F. Singer, A. R. Spofford, R. R. Pridham, M. M. Tallman, A. H. Parsons, C. A. Capp, W. E. Strong, W. E. Miles, and E. M. Day.

Miscellaneous.

Cyrus M. Hawley, of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of Utah.
W. W. Brooklings, Associate Justice of Dakota.
Louis R. Johnson, United States Marshal for South Carolina.
S. B. Packard, United States Marshal of Louisiana.
Henry C Thacher, United States Attorney for Colorado.
Joseph W. Huston, United States Attorney for Idaho.
Passed-Assistant Paymasters Milton B. Cushing and J. H. Bulkley to be Paymasters.
Assistant Paymasters Chas. E. Boggs and George H. Reed to be Passed-Assistant Paymasters.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Samuel Shellabarger, to be Minister to Portugal.
George W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, Secretary of the Legation at Vienna.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Edward Belcher, (colored,) Third District of Georgia.
H. W. Dellinger, Fourth District of Maryland.
Wm. W. Douglas, First District of Virginia.
Antonio Neustadt, Twelfth District of Illinois.
George E. Wells, Tenth District of Ohio.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Henry T. Tarbox, Twenty-ninth District of New-York.
A. E. Sullivan, District of New-Mexico.
J. C. Willis, Thirteenth District of Illinois.
Robert W. Wishard, Third District of Arkansas.
Jame s Mullins, Fourth District of Tennessee.
Johnson Fannin, Third District of Georgia.
Francis Thomas, Fourth District of Maryland.
Patrick M. Blair, Third District of Mississippi.
Charles A. Raymond, First District of Virginia.
James D. Younglove, Third District of Kentucky.
J. E. Swizzer, Tenth District of Ohio.
Robert T. Paterson, Eighth District of Tennessee.

Collectors of Customs.

C. McKnight Smith, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Jesse N. Jarvis, Cherrystone, Va.
Julius S. Hanover, Fairfield, Conn.
David W. Chuseman, Treasurer of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.
William H. Fellers, Receiver of Public Moneys at Deluth, Minn.
William A. McDonald, Register of the Land Office at Huntsville.
Daniel T. Boynton, Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.

Postmasters.

Joseph S. Smith, at Kingston, N. Y.; H. N. Buckley, at Delhi, N. Y.; Robert W. Hamilton, at Carbondale, Ill.; F. T. Gilbert, at Elgin, Ill.; Samuel T. Beerbower, at Marion, Ohio; O. H. Blocker, at Fayetteville, N. C.; Edward H. Reed, at Jacksonville, Fla.; A. W. Angell, at Lambertville, N. J.; Mrs. Sybil S. Day, at Brighton, Mass.; Chas. H. Cronkhite, at Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Benjamin P. Crocker, at Cambridge, N. Y.; James H. Hague, at Cuyaskie, N. Y.; Geo. A. Dudley, at Ellenville, N. Y.; James L. Mingle, at Easton, Penn.; Wm. F. Sharp, at Pittsburg, Penn.; O. C. Olin, at Waukesha, Wis.; J. C. Sturkventher, at Oconomowuk, Wis.; Charles Franz, at Kenosha, Wis.; George B. Hunter, at Newton, Iowa; J. N. Corbett, at Sumpter Court-House, S. C.; Geo. B. Cook, at Winsted, Conn.; Henry French, at North Bridgewater, Mass.; Horatio N. Beach, at Brookport, N. Y.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The following nomination was rejected: EDWARD STEPHENS to be Consul at Leeds.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF COUPONS.

Little less than half a million of coupons have been received at the Treasury to date, on account of the payment of the May and July interest, under late orders of Secretary BOUTWELL. The rebate amounts to about $1,700. It is expected that a large amount of this interest will be paid prior to the maturing of the coupons.

DISMISSAL OF POST OFFICE CLERKS.

It is understood that a large number of clerks in the General Post Office will shortly be removed to provide for new appointments.

CONSCIENCE FUND.

The anonymous correspondent, who last week sent $100 to the "Conscience Fund" from Boston, has since that time transmitted to the Treasury Department $40 additional.

THE SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

The special Cabinet meeting to-day had reference more especially to appointments.

ELECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The radical and moderate Republicans now here are agreed that the elections in Mississippi should not take place until Fall, as an earlier period would materially interfere with the planting operations.

MORAL REFORM IN THE SOUTH.

This afternoon a delegation of Quakers from various portions of the country, headed by Mr. SAMUEL M. JANEY, of Virginia, waited upon the President by invitation, and had a half hour's interview upon the subject of moral reformation at the South. It is proposed by them to appoint a Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to visit the sect in all Southern States, and endeavor to work some improvement in the condition of the people of that section. The President received them cordially, and the interview was a very pleasant one.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19.

The Senate met at noon.

ENGLISH EMIGRATION.

The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a memorial of the American Emigration Society of London, praying that assistance be granted to persons who wish to emigrate to the United States. He stated that the paper had been sent to the Vice-President by the American Minister, at the request of its signers.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON it was laid on the table.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES IN VIRGINIA.

The President *pro tempore* also submitted a petition of S. D. SULLIVAN for the removal of his political disabilities, and a resolution of the Union League of Virginia entreating Congress to refuse all applications for removal of political disabilities unless such applications are indorsed by the regular Republican organization of the county in which the parties respectively reside. Referred to the Select Committee on Political Disabilities.

CLAIMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, the solution of all controversies between Great Britain and the United States will be found in the surrender of all the British possessions in North America to the people of the United States, and that the President be and he is hereby requested to open negotiations at once, if practicable, for a settlement of all matters in dispute upon that basis.

Mr. CHANDLER thought it was time we should say precisely what we mean. There was no occasion longer to delay the declaration. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) the other day made a speech from which the injunction of secrecy had been removed, and which had now become public, showing our relations with Great Britain. He congratulated the Senate and the country upon the advance which the Senator from Massachusetts had made upon this question. Seven years ago, in the year 1862, he (Mr. CHANDLER) had had occasion many times to allude to this very subject before the people of his own State and out of it, and to assert that every depredation on American citizens directly or indirectly, ought and should be paid for by the Government of Great Britain. In 1862, before General SHERMAN had reached the sea, and before the capture of Savannah, he offered a certain resolution in this chamber, which was lost. He had read at that time a dispatch from the newspapers, dated Toronto, Dec. 12, 1864, that the St. Albans raiders had been discharged for want of jurisdiction. The Canadian authorities made up their minds to protect those raiders who, under the patronage of JEFF. DAVIS, came within our borders to burn, murder and destroy, and then return to the British Provinces. Alarm prevailed along the frontiers and in his own city (Detroit.) Many of the citizens for a long time slept on their arms. In view of all the facts then deliberately stated, and which Mr. CHANDLER saw read from the *Congressional Globe*, he offered a preamble setting forth that raids had been organized in Canada and Nova Scotia, newly established in the British Provinces by persons claiming to hold commissions from the rebel Government of the South, for the purpose of robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, burning cities and villages, piratically capturing and burning merchantile vessels, and plundering unarmed citizens of the United States; and further, that the people of the British Provinces seem disposed to protect those British thieves; and this preamble was followed by a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of immediately calling an army corps to watch and defend our northern frontier. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) then offered a substitute for the latter part of the resolution; but Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON objected. In a subsequent speech he explained what he meant, namely, that the base of the rebellion was in the Canadas. A steamboat was seized at the mouth of the Detroit River, within twelve miles of the city, and even a piano taken out of it. These pirates were from and protected by the Canadas. The people of Detroit lay on their arms day and night to protect the citizens from apprehended incendiarisms. No punishment was ever inflicted upon any of these criminals by the Canadian Government. That Government, however, did pay for the robbery of the Bank of St. Albans, but there was no apology, no compromise, no friendly act to wipe out the greatest outrages ever perpetrated. He then offered another preamble, setting forth the agency of the British Government and of prominent subjects of that country in aiding the rebellion, and concluding with a resolution that the Secretary of State be instructed immediately to make out a list of every ship and cargo destroyed by rebel pirates at a fair valuation, with a rate of interest of six per cent from the time of capture to the date of the presentation of the claim, and demand from the British Government in full for all ships and cargoes thus destroyed. He moved that the proposition be referred to the Committee on Commerce. The President *pro tem.* said that it required unanimous consent, and having asked whether there was any objection, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON said he objected. Mr. CHANDLER said that before offering this resolution he had an interview with General GRANT who was at that time at the front, and said to him, "We have six hundred ships of war in commission, armed and provisioned and ready for action with 54,000 sailors, and never before now so well prepared to demand compensation or reparation from England at the cannon's mouth. He asked General GRANT if the aspect of war should rise in the East, how long it would take him to capture Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington? General GRANT replied that it was better at that time the rebels should furnish the garrisons, because there was no further use for the navy. He said he could capture those forts in thirty days. At that time five or six hundred armed ships could be concentrated at any given point on the Atlantic coast. Mr. CHANDLER could not make this statement when he offered the resolution. He meant business when he did so. He meant that the claims against Great Britain should be promptly paid in full, and if not paid, the worse for Great Britain. The resolution was afterward referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and slept the sleep that knows no waking. He supposed that the Chairman of that Committee had the resolution in his pocket. He thought the Committee on Foreign Relations as well as the country had made progress up to this time. That was in the Summer of 1864. All remembered that General GRANT, in the Spring of 1865, had advanced with his army into Virginia, when the rebellion collapsed, and this left our army and navy free to act, but the time to demand compensation at the cannon's mouth had passed. On the 18th of January, 1866, he followed up this subject with another resolution. He offered it as a peace measure. He desired Great Britain to repudiate the acts of her piratical subjects. If Great Britain should decide that the torch should settle the question at home, he was willing to accept that mode of settlement. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which made no report; but as the Secretary of State did press the business contemplated by the resolution, and formally made a demand on Great Britain, he (Mr. CHANDLER) inferred that the Committee on Foreign Relations had received assurances from the Secretary of State that no future legislative action was required at that time, and the Chairman of the Committee assured him such was the case. The bill had been offered and refused, and further negotiations declined. Great Britain had even repudiated our claims, and insolently informed our Government that further negotiation was offensive to her. He read from official documents to show this fact, and that no good could follow from the prolongation of the correspondence. In this he agreed with the British Minister. Now, we were informed that no part of the negotiation is open—that negotiation is closed. At that time he said that Great Britain should pay the bill of damages, otherwise we should have non-intercourse with her, and with this view he offered a preamble concluding with a resolution that the President be requested to withdraw our Minister at the Court of St. James, and to issue a proclamation of non-intercourse, to take effect immediately after the proclamation shall be issued. Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, objected to the consideration of the resolution and so it was laid over. It was his (Mr. CHANDLER's) impression then and was now, that if this resolution had been passed unanimously the *Alabama* and other similar claims would have been paid within thirty days from its passage. Every resolution he had offered had been in the interest of peace. Subsequently he offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing our present neutrality laws. The objection of Mr. COWAN carried it over. So his neutrality resolution was killed by a single objection. If we had repealed our neutrality laws, the act would have had a conservative influence upon Great Britain. Everything having failed in the way of peaceful proceedings, in November, 1867, he offered a resolution declaring our determination to maintain strict neutrality between Great Britain and Abyssinia, guaranteeing to the flags of both belligerents equal privileges on land and water. This resolution was an exact copy of the declaration of Great Britain proclaimed on the 14th of May, 1861, simply changing the names of the countries in this resolution. Objection was interposed by Mr. SUMNER, who thought it were better the resolution should lie on the table. It was laid on the table, but a few days afterward called up. At the request of Mr. CHANDLER, the Clerk read the remarks he made on that occasion, in the course of which he said he was for giving Great Britain a dose of her own medicine, and not a homeopathic one. He repeated, every one of the propositions to which he had adverted was in the interest of peace, and the resolution which he had offered to-day afforded the only peaceful solution of our difficulties. Why should we agree on negotiation? We have had treaty after treaty and rejected them. This leads to irritation. He entered the same sentiments he did new two years and a half ago. He would have required a mortgage for the amount due; the mortgage was recorded and the security good. He believed we had now put this matter on a proper basis. If Great Britain should meet us in a friendly spirit, acknowledge her wrong and cede all her interests in the Canadas in settlement of these claims, we will have perpetual peace with Great Britain, but if she does not we must conquer peace. We cannot afford to have an enemy's base so near to us. It is a national necessity that we should have the British Possessions. He hoped such a negotiation would be opened, and that it will be a peaceful one; but if it should not be, and England insists on war, then let the war be short, sharp and decisive. If war should come, he would say now that the sixty thousand veteran soldiers of Michigan would take the contract to capture the Canadas in thirty days, without a man or gun from any other State. But there will be no war. Great Britain does not desire war with us. When our Ministers abroad proclaimed this Government overthrown, because they were nearly all in the interest of secession, it was not wonderful that it was thought so abroad. France thought that it was a good time to establish an empire on this continent. Great Britain also sought to make up an empire from the late United States. Great Britain and France were in accord with the rebellion. If the United States had been overthrown, the empire would have been established; but the United States were not overthrown, and therefore the rebellion was not established. When the Emperor NAPOLEON was informed that the occupation of Mexico would lead to war with our one million of men, he withdrew his army from Mexico. He had staked the cause of the empire on the success of the rebellion. Great Britain staked her empire on the sea. She knew the rebellion must succeed, or she must abandon the continent. In conclusion, Mr. CHANDLER expressed the hope that the resolution would be passed.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so referred.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. COLE caused to be read an article from a newspaper giving the California Senator as authority for the statement that President GRANT contemplates a called session of Congress. He said he had conferred with his colleague, who had not made any such statement, and as for himself, he had never had a word of conversation with any person touching a called session of Congress. The matter had never been discussed in his presence, and before reading the article it had never entered his mind.

Mr. CASSERLY said it was not his practice to notice anonymous communications, but as his colleague had risen and his name had invited the truth of the paragraph, it was necessary for him to say that the statement therein was wholly unwarranted; there was no foundation whatever for it; the statement as it stood, was the first he knew of the subject. He had no conversation with any one upon the subject. He was utterly ignorant and unable to comprehend how the report originated.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to cause an examination to be made as to the condition of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and the jetties between Pass-a-l'Outre and what obstructions have to be removed, and to report at the next session the best means to remove such obstructions, and cause the deepening of the channel, the probable cost of the same, and the amount expended for such purpose annually.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and at half o'clock adjourned.

PATRICK JOYCE received a severe cut on the head last evening at the hands of some unknown persons who escaped arrest by immediate flight. JOYCE was taken to the Charity-street Station-house and his wounds dressed.

TELEGRAMS.

The British House of Commons and the Irish Church Question.

Dr. Livingstone Reported to be On His Way to England.

The French Government and the Belgian Conference.

A Battle Reported Between Spanish Troops and Cuban Insurgents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bill for Disestablishing the Irish Church—Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, Monday, April 19.

In the House of Commons this evening the consideration of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in Committee.

An amendment postponing the time at which the bill shall go into effect until 1873 was lost by the following vote:

For the amendment	184
Against	291
Government majority	107

The clause disqualifying Bishops of the Irish Church from sitting in the House of Lords was amended to allow prelates appointed previous to the passage of the bill to retain their titles and rights of precedence for life, and was then agreed to.

Accounts which go to prove the safety of Rev. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, the celebrated African traveler, respecting whose fate so much uncertainty has prevailed recently, have just been received in this city. It is reported to-day that Mr. LIVINGSTONE left Zanzibar, Eastern Africa, in January last for England. He would go overland to Cairo, Egypt.

FRANCE.

The France-Belgian Conference.

PARIS, Monday, April 19.

The French Government refuses to modify its opinion as to what subjects shall be submitted for discussion to the Conference of France and Belgium.

ITALY.

Destruction of a Neapolitan Theatre.

NAPLES, Monday, April 19.

The Bellini Theatre was destroyed by fire last night.

CUBA.

Great Fight Between Rebels and Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Monday, April 19.

There are rumors of a heavy engagement between the troops and the rebels near Bayadios. No further particulars have been received.

The Marine Court has rendered a final decision declaring the American brig *Mary Lowell* a legally captured prize.

The Spanish war-steamer *Lealtad* has gone to Santiago de Cuba.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship *Washington* sailed to-day for St. Nazaire.

The sugar market opened quiet and steady. Exchange unsettled.

The Fires in the Nevada Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 19.

The Yellow Jacket Mine was opened again yesterday and the fire was found to be still burning. Renewed efforts are being made to extinguish it. The Kentucky and Crown Point shafts are still closed, although there are no indications of fire in either of them.

The French bark *Montezuma* had arrived at Masatlan from Bordeaux. The American bark *Paramount* was about to sail with a cargo of dye wood for Liverpool.

The United States steamer *Resaca* encountered a heavy gale during the passage from Masatlan, shipped several seas, smashing her bulwarks and causing her to leak aft.

In the international game of cricket, now being played between the California Eleven and the Victorians, the score stands as follows: California Eleven, 107; Victorians, 146.

Mining Shares—The market during the week has been active, the sales reaching $1,000,000, and closing at irregular prices: Alpha, $26; Belcher, $18; Bullion, $11; Chollar Potosi, $153; Confidence, $51; Crown Point, $54; Empire Mill, $32; Gould & Curry, $113; Hale & Norcross, $61; Imperial, $72; Kentuck, $254; Occidental, $26; Ophir, $83; Overman, $82; Savage, $65; Sierra Nevada, $69; Yellow Jacket, $90.

Severe Storm in the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 19.

The storm of yesterday was one of the severest and most extensive that has occurred for a long time. It extended nearly the whole length of the State and west as far as the Mississippi River. At Bloomington a Catholic church not yet completed was blown down and completely destroyed. At Girard and Virden, Macoupin County, hail-stones fell as big as hens' eggs, and nearly every pane of glass was destroyed in the northwest side of the building. The whole surface of the country is covered with water. At Elgin the house of JEROME WILTSIE was struck by lightning, severely injuring a man and boy. At Dubuque a tornado passed over the city. The residence of Mr. KREESTER was blown down. Mr. KREESTER was killed and his wife seriously injured. Several houses were unroofed.

About a o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied building in Cherry Valley, Winnebago County, Ill., and before it was discovered the flames had spread so that the fire was beyond control. Almost the entire business portion of the village was consumed. Loss over $90,000; insured for less than one-half.

A Reform League to be Organized in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, April 19.

A meeting will be held in Chickering Hall to-morrow evening to initiate a Reform League, having in view, first, to secure a moderate and effective tariff, which may be collected at the least cost and interference with the industrial pursuits of the country; second, to oppose all special legislation intended to foster private or class interests; third, to secure some annual payment of the principal of the national debt, and the removal of some of the more onerous taxes; fourth, to promote treaties of reciprocity with all the North American States; fifth, to promote reform in the civil service, and the appointment of Government officers on the sole ground of fitness and ability; and sixth, to secure the return of a specie standard of values as soon as possible.

Bursting of the Dams on Grand River—Immense Destruction of Property.

WATERLOO, Canada, Monday, April 19.

Nearly all the dams on the sources of Grand River are giving out; to-day, those at St. Jacobs, Hawkes, Waterloo, Bridgeport, and Helton, are swept away, and others are expected to go to-night. Two bridges, one house, a sidewalk, and fences in this place have yielded to the flood. A man named HERSHBERGER, at Helton, while endeavoring to save his dam was carried away by the flood and drowned. Large quantities of provisions, stored in cellars, are destroyed. The damage in property in this section of the country is very great.

Boarding of the Schooner Lizzie Major by Cuban Officials—Full Examination.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 19.

Captain GILES, of the schooner *Lizzie Major*, publishes in this evening's *Picayune* an account of the boarding of his vessel by the Spanish frigate *Fernando El Catolico*. He states that the passengers taken from his vessel had passports in due form, regularly signed by General DULCE, which were recognized by the authorities at Caibarien, where the schooner touched. The Captain also publishes extracts from his log, giving an account of the affair with the protest made to the officers boarding his vessel, as follows:

"Being on the high seas, and out of any jurisdiction, I protest against any officer or his men touching or removing any of the passengers or cargo from my vessel; and should any such officer insist upon doing so, the act will be reported officially, and the Spanish Government be held responsible for all damages that may arise through illegal detention."

The protest, however, was of no effect. The Captain, also, gives an account of the murder of prisoners by volunteers at Caibarien.

Three affidavits were made against parties implicated in the brig *C. Colson* fraud, but all of them have absconded. The cargo has been discharged by the United States Marshal, and only 200 bales of trashy cotton were found to represent 880 bales, for which bills of lading had been signed.

The steamer *Nina*, SEAMES, from Bayou Sara for New-Orleans, struck a snag above Baton Rouge Saturday night, and sunk in fifteen minutes. Everybody was saved. The boat and cargo, together with the books and papers, are a total loss. The boat was valued at $10,000, and is insured for $6,000.

Extraordinary Murder Case—Keeper of a a Brothel Killed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, April 19.

The inquest in the case of WARREN BLANCHARD, who was murdered in his own house in this city a week ago, was brought to a close this afternoon. The jury found that BLANCHARD died from the effects of two pistol shots. JAMES DEWITT and Mrs. BLANCHARD, the wife of deceased, were held as principal and accessory. Mrs. BLANCHARD is not yet 17 years old, and was brought from Pennsylvania a few months ago by DEWITT, who pretended to marry her, but really had her married to BLANCHARD, who kept a brothel. BLANCHARD was nearly 80 years old, and was supposed to have had considerable money. The testimony indicates that this was a leading motive to the perpetration of the crime.

Murder of a Woman in Rochester—Conviction of a Murderer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, April 19.

A woman named BRIDGET CARROLL, on Sunday week, was assaulted with a sieve poker in a drinking saloon in Spring-street by a man named DARCY. He drove the point of the poker into her skull, and she died from the injuries last night. DARCY has fled.

JOSEPH MESSNER has been convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of murdering his wife in the town of Penfield on the 18th day of April, 1868, and sentenced to be hung on the 4th day of June next.

Murder in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, April 19.

RICHARD LAFFLIN was killed at Westboro yesterday evening by THOMAS KEEVAN. They were drinking together, and while discussing an old quarrel, came to blows, when KEEVAN, who was cutting tobacco, struck LAFFLIN with the knife, severing an artery in his thigh. He died almost instantly. KEEVAN was arrested, and is in jail in this city.

EZRA DEARDEN, a widow, drowned herself in a tub of water, near her house in Leicester, early this morning. She was evidently insane.

Murder of Dr. Ayers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, April 19.

The *Chronicle* contains the particulars of the murder of Dr. BENJAMIN AYERS, a Republican member of the Legislature, who was killed near Louis

THE PECK DEFALCATION.

Total Loss About $150,000—The Warehouse in Charge of the Sheriff of Kings County.

The excitement caused on Saturday by the absconding and defalcation of Mr. E. H. PECK, of the warehouse firm of PARKER & PECK, doing business in New-York and Brooklyn, was still prevalent yesterday. At the Produce Exchange the affair was very generally canvassed by the brokers and others who there daily congregate, and expressions of sympathy for those who are losers by the defalcation were frequent. Numbers of the victimized visited the storage warehouse of Messrs. PARKER & PECK, foot of Degraw-street, Brooklyn, in order to see how matters stand, and were accompanied by others who had a curiosity to know what is the real extent of the losses sustained by their friends. It is now alleged that the absconding partner of the firm has but little money with himself, if not more than a few hundred dollars, and that the missing funds were not taken by him lately, but have been used at various times during the last two years for paying certain losses sustained by Mr. PECK in consequence of unfortunate grain speculations at the West, into which he entered between two and three years since. The bulk of his losses, it is averred, were in the West, and his efforts from time to time to make them good have resulted in the deficit now ascertained. Mr. JOHN W. MOTT, President of the United States Warehouse Company, applied to Judge GILBERT, of Brooklyn, for an injunction restraining the delivery of any California wheat, oats, or corn from the warehouse, on the ground that the bulk of those cereals now stored belong to the Company which he represents, and that the removal of any of them on the demand of private parties will work injury to that corporation. The Judge granted the injunction order, which is based on affidavits and a complaint, setting forth alleged fraudulent practices on the part of the warehousemen, and praying that the removal of all grain be enjoined until such property as is now in store be fully identified by the parties claiming ownership of the same, and a judicial determination be had of the legal questions growing out of the defalcation. Sheriff CAMPBELL, on receiving the order of the Court proceeded immediately to execute it, and his deputies now have the warehouse under their charge. Difference of opinion arose, early in the day, relative to the proper interpretation of the order. Several parties who had grain in the establishment desired to remove it, contending that the injunction order did not affect them, that it applied only to certain other kinds of grain, the ownership of which is claimed by the United States Warehouse Company. The Sheriff, however, construed the injunction to imply a total prohibition of removal, and refused to allow any transfer of the grain until proper order had been obtained for that purpose. The statement which appeared in some of the morning papers as to the amount of grain supposed to have been surreptitiously removed by Mr. PECK, and disposed of by him for his own benefit, is exaggerated, as is also the valuation of the grain thus said to have been removed. A thorough examination into the affairs of the warehouse shows that the full amount of missing grain is 198,444 bushels; of which one 132,397 are of corn, and 76,319 of oats. The money value of the missing property—the total amount of the defalcation—is now estimated at about $150,000, or perhaps not less than the losses were first thought to be. The following is an accurate statement of the losers, and of the extent of their losses—the amounts held by PARKER & PECK being subject to the order of the United States Warehouse Company, which corporation, it will be noticed, loses more heavily than any firm on the list:

Name.	Bushels.
Parker & Peck, corn	38,000
Parker & Peck, oats	20,000
Wade & Esty, corn	2,300
Wade & Esty, oats	11,000
Darling, Albertson & Rose, corn	2,000
Kent & Co., Broadway, corn	7,000
Whitlock & Wallace, oats	15,700
Sturges, corn	3,000
L. R. Coleman & Co., corn	3,000
J. Ketchum, corn	3,000
Flint & Co., corn	18,711
	7,067

The Second-avenue Railroad Strike.

The strike of the Second-avenue Railroad drivers remained in the same state yesterday as during last week. The men are determined not to comply with the rules of the new Superintendent, which exact more than fourteen hours' daily work, and the latter appears equally firm, notwithstanding the daily losses incurred in the feed of stock and other expenses, without any returns. No cars run upon the road, which renders the Company liable to lose their charter, but the directors assert that the failure to run is not because they do not employ men to do so, but because the new drivers they engage are not properly protected by the City authorities in their duties, and driven from their work by threats of the strikers. The latter, on the contrary, assert that the new hands are not deterred by threats, but, on hearing that explanation of the case, will not stoop to take the places of men who are struggling for a manifest right. Judge CONNOLLY presided himself yesterday at the depot of the road and advised those men who were standing there to return to work, but when the case was made plain to him, he ceased doing so. He had not previously understood the matter. The Common Council are now interesting themselves in the question. Yesterday, in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, a preamble and resolutions were presented, which appear elsewhere in the regular report of their proceedings.

The Great European Circus.

The great European Circus, the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, made a tour through the principal streets of the City yesterday. First came a squadron of cavaliers in gorgeous raiment, mounted on superb chargers. Then followed numerous chariots, each preceded by six horses, the principal one being drawn by eight camels, with an infantile camel trotting alongside. Next came a company of fair damsels mounted on snow-white horses, and accompanied by LA JEUNE BERT, the champion hurdle rider. The grand car, on the top of which rode a gigantic lion, came next, and this was followed by another car on which appeared a large globe with a female figure representing America, probably, sitting beside it to take care of it. Altogether, with its music, horses, cars, camels, lions and ladies, the procession made quite an imposing display. Performances will be given each day and evening in the pavilion at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. DE BERG, WATSON, COOKE, MARQUISM and the CONRADS are among the performers.

The Merchants and Appraiser McElrath.

The following petition, headed by H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., MOSES TAYLOR & CO., S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO., FRANCIS SKIDDY, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, with between four and five hundred other of our principal importers, has been forwarded to Washington:

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned importers and merchants of the City of New-York do respectfully recommend and solicit the retention of THOMAS MCELRATH, Esq., in the position of Appraiser of the Port of New-York, as we deem it a public duty to bear testimony to the faithful officer, to the unbiased signal services in that office, but in view of our interest in being properly protected as fair dealers, in having our business transacted with facility and dispatch, and in guarding the revenue from the attempts of the unscrupulous.

A letter urging Mr. MCELRATH'S retention has also been sent to the President by Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts.

Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the Chair. Twenty-six new licenses were granted on recommendation of the Committee on Applications.

The following cases were disposed of:

William Back, Graham-avenue, Brooklyn, not revoked; Herman Brenrich, No. 437 Rivington-street, revoked; Albert Towes, No. 605 Eleventh-avenue, revoked; Peter Magerus, Johnson-street, Brooklyn, revoked; Nicolas Young, No. 415 Canal-street, New-York, revoked; Patrick Darcy, No. 448 Eleventh-avenue, New-York, adjourned; Richard Dawson, No. 72 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, dismissed; Maurice W. Powers, No. 326 Eighth-avenue, New-York, adjourned. The Board then adjourned until Monday next at 2 P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 19, 1869.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupons	117⅝	300 Pacific Mail	33
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	120⅝	110 do	33⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅝	50 do	33⅛
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝	50 do	33⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅝	200 do	33⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝	200 do	33⅛
NOW		100 Mariposa Pref	40⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝	100 do	41
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝	50 Cons. Coal Pref	
20,000 do	116⅝	bot. cash	34
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝	100 Boston W. P.	
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝	cash	17⅛
25,000 do	116⅝	200 Adams Ex	61
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅝	50 Mer. Union Tel	12
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Cur	116⅝	100 Amer. U. Ex.	39
22,000 Ohio 6s, '75	101	100 do	39⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	69⅝	100 do bot. cash	39⅛
24,000 U. S. 6s, 10-year	109	100 U. S. Express	60
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. C.	62	200 Hudson	140⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, old	40	200 do	140⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, New	113⅝	20 Harlem	160
4,000 do	113⅝	40 Pacific Mail	33⅛
20,000 do	113⅝	100 Ill. Central	142
20,000 do	113⅝	50 Cleve. & Pitts	87
20,000 do	113⅝	100 Ohio & Miss	34⅛
20,000 do	113⅝	100 do	34⅛
20,000 do	113⅝	100 do	34⅛
20,000 do	113⅝	100 do

FINANCIAL.

DAVID FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPALLOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 1 RUE BOYSIE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS,

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE BANK OF MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO., LONDON.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York.

No. 78 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash accepts on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credit issued.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on

CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 126 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the ensuing year, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first-class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies, and for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston Water Power Company, for the choice of Directors and Clerk, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Boston Water Power Company, No. 84 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst. By order of the Directors.

G. T. W. BRAMAN, Clerk.

BOSTON, April 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 5, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for joining the stockholders of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 16th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DAVID GREENSICK & CO.,
(JOHNSTON BUILDING,)
NO. 30 BROADWAY,

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.

Principal payable 1906.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$1,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	1,000,000

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE STOCK of this Company have been opened at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who have been appointed the transfer agents.

The certificates will also be countersigned by the St. Nicholas National Bank.

By order of the Board

B. S. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 146 AND 148 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Trustees of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 148 said Broadway, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May next will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date.

J. M. LAWSON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Hillsdale Iron Ore Company held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST GOLD. Payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who are the Trustees for the Bonds.

LENGTH OF ROAD 72 1-4 MILES.

Total amount of Bonds is $1,000,000, which is less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company.

The interest on these Bonds is the same as on United States 6-20s, 1865, also due at same time; and, according to present prices, $1,000 L-20s will sell for $900 over our price for $1,000 St. L. & St. J. R.R., while the latter is equally as good security in every respect.

Present price 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

For pamphlets and further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115¾	117¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	115¼	115¾
Coupon, 1881	117¼	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	116	116¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	111	112	10-40 Regist'd	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¼	112¾	10-40 Coupon	109¼	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	112	116¾	Gold	132¾	133¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	117¼	117¾	U. S. Cur. Fun.	104¾	105
5-20 Coupon, '66, Jan. and July	115¾	116¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON COMPANY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April, 1869.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The new seven per cent. Bonds of this Company, having 20 years to run, are now ready for exchange with such holders of those falling due 16th July next as may wish to do so. The coupons are payable 16th July and 16th January. Thus, there will be a first and only mortgage on this railroad of this Company, which has been completed and in full operation for many years from this city to Northampton, earning largely the expenses and fixed interest on its bonds a fair dividend to its stockholders. The Company registers the bonds in the name of the holder when desired, and all transfers can be registered at the general office, without charge for exchange. No security offered to the public can be more perfect. A limited amount of these bonds is offered for sale at par and accrued interest, and as the tax is paid by the Company, they are not taxable to the holders in this State. Non-resident holders are requested to notify the Company of their places of residence and amount held, in order that they may be provided for. All that are not exchanged before 1st June will then be offered to the stockholders. Apply to

S. D. PARDEE, Esq., Treasurer, New-Haven, Conn., or to

WARD & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, pro rata to holders of said certificates, the amount of money on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates, upon presentation and surrender.

Holders of certificates who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at Albany, No. 97 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the first day of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State,
JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State,
W. G. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New County house.

The Transfer Books will be closed SATURDAY, April 3, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1869.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 24 day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. E. JENKINS, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1869.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said acts required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act. Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of March, 1869. HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of Currency. [L.S.] No. 1,501. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST-MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 28 bonds, numbered as follows: 220, 221, 248, 270, 276, 340, 342, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mlle. Teste and Mons. Anjou.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Gorman, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Tilden.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Miss Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. Leading characters by Miss Eliza Holt and Mr. Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
CONSCRIPT and ALADDIN. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
Corner 24th-st. and Broadway.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. Day and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION.
No. 785 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM.
Cranberry-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Prof. R. A. Raymond.

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Ten copies	18

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The bill for disestablishing the Irish Church was again under discussion in the English House of Commons yesterday. One amendment was adopted, namely, to permit the present Irish Bishops to retain their titles and rights of precedence for life. An amendment postponing the time at which the act should go into effect was lost.

The French Government reserves to itself the right to specify what subjects shall be submitted for discussion in the Franco-Belgian Conference.

A large theatre was burned in Naples on Sunday night.

The safety of the celebrated African traveler, Dr. LIVINGSTONE, is now fully assured. He left Zanzibar, in January last, for the purpose of proceeding to Cairo, whence he would embark for England.

CUBA.

There are rumors of a heavy engagement between the Spanish troops and the insurgents near Remedios, but no particulars are given.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution to the effect that the President be directed to open negotiations with England for a settlement of all claims on the basis of a transfer of the British North American possessions to the United States. He declared that as in the case of France with Mexico, Great Britain had staked the continuance of her Empire in America on the success of the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. At 1:30 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session.

GENERAL.

A severe storm, operating over the whole area of the State of Illinois, caused considerable damage yesterday. In some parts hailstones of an unusually large size destroyed the windows of the buildings. The surface of the country is covered with water.

A large portion of the village called Cherry Valley, Winnebago County, Ill., was burned yesterday, involving a loss of $80,000.

The Secretary of the Navy recently issued orders directing that employes in the Navy-yards who worked only eight hours a day should receive only eight hours' pay therefor. In some yards the men immediately resumed the ten-hour system, but in the Charlestown yard the men continue to work eight hours, and rely upon Congress, which made that a day's work, to make up to them the sum withheld under the existing order. It is reported that a number of employes at the Philadelphia yard have left the Government employ on account of the twenty per cent. reduction.

A Station-house at Suncook, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, and two men who were confined for drunkenness were so nearly suffocated as to render their recovery doubtful.

A man was put off the afternoon express train on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Natick, Saturday afternoon, and to be revenged he attempted to throw two different trains off the track by placing a rail on it. He was arrested.

The trial of JOSEPHINE BROWN, charged with being accessory before the fact to the murder of the little girl ANGIE STEWART at Canaan, N. Y., on Dec. 4, 1867, for which the woman's husband was executed last May, commenced yesterday at Hudson.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* copies from the *Defensor de la Esperanza* newspaper, of Guanajuato, a paragraph referring to a great catastrophe at Ojocaliente. The *Defensor* says that on March 9 a church was struck by lightning and the roof crushed in. Thirty-four corpses, it adds, were removed from the ruins, and sixteen men who had received dangerous injuries. It is proper to add that no other Mexican newspaper alludes to the reported calamity.

A quantity of jewels valued at about $3,000 were stolen from the store of F. J. GASSELL, in St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday morning. The robbers attempted to force a safe, but failed.

The machine-shop of JOHN F. C. RIDER, at 48 South New-Market, N. H., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving a loss of about $12,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A woman named BRIDGET CARROLL died in Rochester, on Sunday night, from the effects of injuries received about a week ago at the hands of a man named DAMOT.

A man named STRATFORD has been arrested in Buffalo charged with smuggling morphine from Canada.

A young man named DAVID H. WHITE jumped from the train at Portchester, N. Y., yesterday morning, and was severely injured.

JOSEPH MESSNER has been convicted, in Rochester, of the murder of his wife about a year ago, and sentenced to be hung on June 4.

The Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Branch Railroad was completed on Saturday by the laying of the last rail.

In the international game of cricket between California and Victoria, the present aspect of the game seems to show that the former will win; the score, at latest dates, being: California Eleven, 157; Victoria Eleven, 145.

A quarrel between RICHARD LAFLIN and THOMAS KERVAN, at Worcester, Massachusetts, yesterday, resulted in the murder of the former. KERVAN stabbed him in the thigh, severing an artery, and he died almost instantly.

One of the Nevada mines, the Yellow Jacket, was opened on Sunday, and it was found that the subterranean fire was still burning; but there are no indications of fire in either of the others.

It is asserted in Philadelphia papers that Mr. JOHN O'BYRNE, the principal counsel for TWITCHELL, has in his possession the slung-shot with which TWITCHELL committed the murder. The story is that the murderer, soon after the crime was committed, confided the hiding-place of his deadly weapon to his counsel, who found it in the spot indicated, and has had it ever since.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of yesterday evening publishes the statement of Captain GILES, of the schooner *Lizzie Major*, whose vessel was boarded by the Cuban officials and two passengers abducted.

The amount of the defalcation of Mr. PECK, the absconding warehouseman, turns out to be much less than was first announced. It is now reduced to $150,000. The warehouse in Brooklyn is now in charge of the Sheriff, under an order of injunction made by Judge GILBERT.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted an ordinance prohibiting velocipede riding on the sidewalks in that city.

An informal meeting of persons interested in property on West-street, from Hammond to the Battery, was held yesterday afternoon, at which remonstrances were prepared against the passage of a bill at present pending before the Legislature for the widening of West-street.

The annual election of officers of the Tammany Society, and the installation of Mr. WM. M. TWEED as Grand Sachem, took place yesterday evening.

A complaint was made yesterday at the Mayor's Office by Mr. S. J. MCCRACKEN against Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, Principal of the New-York Medical University. The complaint charges Dr. SCOTT with being a "quack."

The 240th anniversary of the signing of the protest against the errors of the Romish Church was celebrated at Cooper Institute last evening. Addresses were made by Mr. WM. D. MCKINLEY, WM. A. MASKER, Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP.

A club house for ladies was opened yesterday at No. 49 East Twenty-third-street. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY will move the *Revolution* office to the building, and the Scroll Working-womens' Association and other societies will occupy apartments in it. In addition to this, several rooms will be devoted to sleeping purposes for ladies visiting the City, who may not wish to go alone to hotels. Breakfast will be served to them, but no other meals will be given at present. The house is to be elegantly furnished.

Cotton was quiet and rather easier in price yesterday. Breadstuffs were in quite moderate demand and generally cheaper. Provisions attracted more attention. Pork and Lard were dearer. Groceries were inactive. Petroleum was held with increasing confidence, on a light offering. Strained Rosin was in brisk demand and very firm. Spirits Turpentine, dull and lower. Freights very tame.

Transactions in beef cattle continue moderately active. The cattle on sale yesterday seemed to be of better quality than usual, with prices ranging from 16c.@16c. for common to good beeves. A few selected lots brought 16½c., and occasionally a bullock or two were said to have been sold for 17c.@17½c. ℔ lb., net weight. Inferior cattle seemed to drag heavily at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. There is sufficient activity in the sheep market to enable sellers to dispose of the weekly receipts at some price. A large proportion of the droves have been sheared. Sales are made at all intermediate prices between 4½c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Good sheep are in fair demand at 8c.@9c. ℔ lb. Some droves were reported as sold at 7½c.@8c. Trade in swine was a little weak at the close of the market. Live hogs were easy at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Dressed, 13½c.@14c., settling to about 13½c.

General Character of General Grant's Appointments to Office.

We concur in the main with what our Washington correspondent said yesterday of General GRANT's appointments to office. In general they have been good,—such as commend themselves to the approval of the country, by the fitness of the men appointed and the influences that have controlled their selection. Mistakes have unquestionably been made,—but they are fewer in number than usual, and have mainly occurred in cases where the President has yielded to the pressure of politicians. We believe, too, that they have been, and will continue to be, promptly corrected when discovered.

It may be true that the percentage of bad appointments would have been still smaller than it is "if people had been as ready to furnish President GRANT with correct information about candidates in advance of their nomination, as they were to decry them after appointed." But it must be remembered that the country was assured, at a very early date, that advice was not wanted, and that people who volunteered it would injure rather than improve their standing with the Administration. And, as it is, we imagine General GRANT has had a good deal more of "information" concerning candidates for office than he has known how to dispose of. We think he has been a good deal embarrassed by the fact that the moment any man was suggested for office, his character, public and private, was assailed from every quarter, and every possible effort was made to compass his defeat, mainly, of course, in the interest of his rivals. It has not been so much from lack of information concerning candidates for office, as from inability to decide how much of it was disinterested and reliable, that General GRANT has fallen into the mistakes he has made in this respect.

And we venture to say that he has suffered more from members of Congress in this matter, than from any other single class. In the first place they act more uniformly from interested motives than any other class, in seeking appointments to office. They care but little for the credit of the Administration, and still less for the interests of the country, in the distribution of patronage. Their main object—that to which all other considerations are sacrificed—is their own interest, the securing their own reélection or their own promotion to higher places: and this they seek by getting office for their most devoted and zealous political supporters. This is true of Members of Congress, as a rule,—to which, possibly, there may be exceptions; but, if so, they are very rare.

In the next place members of Congress are reckless and heedless, beyond any other class of people, in signing recommendations for office. They attach not the slightest sense of responsibility to such signatures. They yield to paltrier motives than other men; they are more cowardly and show less manliness and self-respect, when asked to sign, and repudiate the act when done with more shameless hypocrisy, than any other class of the community. It is urged, for example, as an excuse for General GRANT's nomination of Mr. ASHLEY to be Governor of Montana, that he could not resist the application of 150 members of Congress asking him to do so. Yet, more than half these members would not hesitate, if they had been asked, to say to General GRANT that they signed merely because Mr. ASHLEY sat among them and asked them to sign,—because others were signing, and it would look ungracious to refuse, and they did not for a moment suppose that such an application would amount to anything. Very many of those who did sign that paper have already urged these considerations in extenuation of their action. Yet, the effect of it, whatever may have been its motive, was to lead General GRANT into perhaps the very worst nomination he has yet made. And he must bear the responsibility of it. The act is *his*, and all the explanations, disclaimers and protestations they can make will not relieve him of its responsibility, or put any part of it on their shoulders.

It is not easy to say how this evil can be remedied, but until it is remedied,—until the recommendations, however urgent, of members of Congress, cease to control the action of the President in making appointments to office, he will continue to make disastrous and disgraceful mistakes in this important branch of the public service. One expedient is open to him: he might, whenever such a list as that of ASHLEY's backers, for example, is presented to him, select from it the names of half a dozen who are known to him to be disinterested and reliable, and obtain from them all the information in their possession,—all the *facts* bearing on the case, and then require them to assume personally the responsibility of the appointment,—to certify, on their official honor and personal character, that it is one which they would themselves make if they had the power. Such a certificate would be worth thousands of simple signatures, given without reflection and simply as a means of escaping importunity. Of course, it would involve some trouble; but so momentous and so important a function as that of appointing thousands of public officers throughout the country cannot, and ought not to be performed, without trouble. And no trouble taken to secure its proper performance ought to be considered useless.

Until we have a settled Civil Service system, based upon recognized principles of justice, and governed by fixed rules of administration, we shall be subject to all the evils which we now experience. The President will continue to be crushed with applications,—overridden and overruled by members of Congress, and treated, in all respects, as the chief Superintendent of a first-class Soup-House. The Administration will be corrupt and inefficient—the country will be disgraced, and republican government will contrast unfavorably with any and with all other forms.

British Sayings on the Alabama Controversy.

If Lord STANLEY and the London *Times* are to be accepted as correct expositors of British feeling with regard to the *Alabama* claims, the probability of an early and amicable settlement of the points in controversy is not great. Bitterness and unreasonableness are not characteristics of the Ex-Minister; yet we find him declaring in advance against what, according to Mr. SUMNER, must be the initial point of future negotiation. "There has never been any question upon our side of offering reparation for willful and intentional wrong," his Lordship is reported to have told his Glasgow audience, "because we do not admit, and we have no right to admit, that any such wrong ever was committed by us." The declaration smacks of infallibility, with a touch of self-righteousness. The latter quality reappears in the closing language of the speech. "Whatever happens, we have secured the main point. We shall have satisfied our own consciences, and we shall have put our country unmistakably in the right." The traditional Pharisee would choose precisely this strain.

The London *Times* approaches the subject more practically. It interprets the recall of Mr. JOHNSON and the appointment of Mr. MOTLEY as proof that the nature of the negotiation is to be somewhat changed. It understands that the failure of the treaty, which then appeared imminent and has now occurred, is the inevitable result of the fact that in his negotiations and in the settlement to which he made himself a party, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON ran counter to the convictions of his countrymen, whose demands will henceforward assume a different shape. But the *Times* evidently shares Lord STANLEY's belief that by consenting to the now defunct treaty the British conscience was fully satisfied. "This country has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the *Alabama* claims," is the saying of the London journalist. If the result of this concession be set aside—it is added—"our duty will simply be to abstain altogether from further overtures." What the *Times* will say when the extent of the American requirements as sketched by Mr. SUMNER becomes apparent, we may without much difficulty imagine. "Unfriendly and offensive" are terms applied incredulously to the hypothesis which, unless we are mistaken, Mr. MOTLEY will be instructed to treat as a reality.

We must admit that the British Government may not unnaturally chafe under the rejection of a treaty which embodied all the points presented by the late Administration through its representative in London. What Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON asked, Lord CLARENDON—following Lord STANLEY—conceded. The treaty was framed in conformity with Mr. SEWARD's exposition of the national wishes. Mr. ADAMS, indeed, took broader ground; the points elaborated by Mr. SUMNER did not escape his attention. But Mr. JOHNSON's propositions were less exacting, and in complying with them, the British Government undoubtedly supposed that the settlement would be accepted as a finality. To this extent the self-satisfied tone of Lord STANLEY and the London *Times* is intelligible and even fair.

The error both make is in proclaiming positively an aversion to the change in the basis of negotiation which both evidently anticipate. That any fresh overture on the subject should proceed from this country is clear enough. Having rejected an agreement dictated in our name and acquiesced in under a belief that it would satisfy us, we are bound to take the initiative in reopening the discussion, and to vindicate fully the conditions insisted upon as the groundwork of a settlement. Taking Mr. SUMNER's speech as a key-note to the conditions to be urged, we see nothing that should prove insuperable, and nothing to which Great Britain can object without putting herself in the wrong. There is but one alternative before Lord CLARENDON. Either he must meet Mr. MOTLEY on the broad ground which has been foreshadowed, and preface any adjustment of claims with that reparation for national injury which other Governments were not ashamed to offer, or the idea of settling the *Alabama* question must be for the time abandoned. To one or the other of these conclusions he must come. And it is unfortunate, we think, that the statesmen and publicists of England allow their resentment at the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty to take the shape of pronounced hostility to the American Government. The question at issue is too important, the interests at stake are too vast, to make the mere contingency of an actual quarrel wise or safe. Till the *Alabama* claims be settled, the relations of the two countries will be more delicate and sensitive than they should be, if peace is to be preserved.

The Administration and the Press.

Whatever may be said of it in other respects, there is one particular in which General GRANT's distribution of official patronage meets our unqualified approbation;—we mean *its ostentatious neglect of the public Press.* No editor of an influential newspaper has been appointed to public office, with one exception, and in that case it was promptly declined. Whatever may have been the motive of this exclusion, the fact is eminently serviceable to the profession which it somewhat contemptuously ignores.

We have never joined in the absurd and extravagant self-laudations of the power and purity of the Press. But that the country must look mainly to the Press for the reform of evils, the correction of abuses, and the preservation, in an endurable shape, of free institutions, we think is beyond dispute. The politicians of the country,—the men who control its conduct by filling its offices of power and of profit,—are selfish, venal and corrupt; and as a class they are growing more selfish and more corrupt every year. The government of our great cities has become a by-word of reproach and just contempt. Our State Legislatures are equally bad; there are not half a dozen in the whole Union which are not notoriously open to the basest and most degrading influences by which human action can be controlled. And Congress is rapidly falling into the same false and fatal course. The politicians of the country,—the compact, active, organized *army* by which the whole civil administration is guided and governed,—have become utterly demoralized,—have thrown away regard for principle and for honor, and look upon government only as an agency for plundering the country for their own benefit,—and its offices, not as means of rendering it honorable service, but of enriching themselves at its expense.

There is only one power capable of relieving the nation from this intolerable tyranny, and that is the PEOPLE, the source of all power under our form of government. And there is but one agency through which the People can be enlightened as to the real nature of the tyranny of politicians by which they are ruled, and that is, the Newspaper PRESS. If that Press becomes the mere tool of the politicians, it is of course the ally and accomplice of the tyranny from which the people suffer. It is only as it is independent of the ruling political hierarchy,—disinterested in its relations with the Government, and devoted to the rights and interests of the People, that it can render service of the slightest value to the country. And the Administration cannot render the country a greater service than by excluding the controlling conductors of the Newspaper Press from public office, and thus relieving them from all temptation to betray, or neglect, the interests which are mainly committed to their care.

Of the *claims* of editors to office, of which so much is said, we have nothing to say. It is doubtless true that they do *create* most of the "great men" of the country,—they make most of the law-givers and executives of the nation;—and in most cases they have much more reason to be ashamed, than to be proud, of their work. The country owes them no gratitude and no pay for that. The best service they can do the country is to watch the conduct, expose the faults, and denounce the crimes of the men they have placed in power. They owe that reparation, at least, to the people for what they have already done. And they will find that service at once the most useful and the most honorable which they can perform.

We are glad that General GRANT has not sought to tempt any of them to desert it. Governments generally either seek to bribe the Press into a blind support of its acts, or to bully it into a servile defence of its blunders and its faults. The first is usually the resort of weakness in administration; the last is the reliance of incipient tyranny. General GRANT, we trust, will continue as he has begun, by steering clear of both. The Press asks nothing but independence, and if it is worthy of its mission it will have that.

The Appraisership.

Secretary BOUTWELL's letter to Mr. DANA, which we published yesterday, says that his acceptance of the Appraisership "is the point on which our success in collecting the Customs revenue turns." And Mr. DANA, in his reply, apologizes for declining the office, inasmuch as "in these days of corruption, in high places as well as in low places, no upright citizen ought hastily to refuse such a request." There is an assumption in both these letters that a change in the Appraisership,—not to say the acceptance of it by Mr. DANA,—is essential to its honest administration and to "success in collecting the Customs revenue."

This strikes us as in the highest degree unjust to Mr. THOS. MCELRATH, the present incumbent of that office, whose integrity and efficiency in its administration have never been impugned, and will not be excelled by any one who may succeed him,—even if he were to be replaced by Mr. DANA himself. We do not believe that the Secretary intended to convey any such imputation as his words, imply or to do more than express his estimate of the importance of the office and to intensify his compliment to Mr. DANA. We certainly have never heard, from the Treasury Department or elsewhere, any intimation that the affairs of the Appraisership were not managed with complete fidelity and success, nor have we yet heard from any quarter any reason for the removal of the efficient, worthy and popular gentleman by whom the duties of the office are now performed.

The Cuban Question.

The facts furnished by our Washington correspondent exhibit the falsity of the pretence on which the recognition of the Cuban insurgents has been sought. "The recent official information from the United States civil and naval officers in Cuba and on the adjacent waters," it is stated, "agrees in asserting that the revolutionary movements are diminishing in importance, and that a compromise may be expected." This is not a Spanish story, remember. It is not a version of affairs put forward in the interest of the Spanish authorities. It is the estimate formed and expressed by Americans and American officials on the island, whose opportunities of observation are good, and whose sympathies naturally predispose them in favor of the insurrectionary movement. Their conclusion is, that despite rumors of strength and victory the insurgents are losing ground, and have no chance of victory. We have for some time been persuaded that the only hope of success for the insurrection rested upon the continued and increased receipt of material help from this country. It is more than probable that but for fillibustering accessions the movement would have been ere now crushed. Its main reliance vanished when the project of recognition failed in Congress, and the purpose of the Administration to maintain an attitude of neutrality became known.

The inventive spirit that has endeavored, by lying, to convert a dying into a victorious cause, has attempted, and in some quarters still attempts, to convey the idea of trouble between the Administration and the Spanish Government. The impression sought to be conveyed is, that the President has no intention of enforcing the Neutrality laws with the requisite vigor—that, in fact, he is quietly winking at fillibustering preparations, and watches eagerly for any complication to which they may lead; and, further, that the (alleged) offensive attitude of the Captain-General is relied upon to give an excuse for aggressive measures. For these representations there is not the slightest foundation. Not only is there no connivance with armed expeditions, but there is a firm determination to repress them. And there are good reason for believing that the steps taken to protect Americans in Cuba, and their interests, will be effectual without in any manner embroiling us with Spain or its officials. General DULCE has issued a very foolish proclamation, but he has never shown himself unwilling to listen to remonstrances emanating from United States authority, or to afford any reparation it may have demanded in behalf of American citizens.

The recklessness with which those who would have this country involve itself in difficulties by recognizing an insurrection which, left to itself, has never had more than a very slight prospect of success, should tell largely against them. Some allowance may be made for an excess of zeal in what may seem a patriotic cause. But the systematic falsehood which has magnified crime into warfare, and paltry skirmishes into decisive battles, has made it impossible to respect the tactics which had in Mr. BANKS an advocate. And the mischievous endeavors to mis-state the policy of the Administration, and if possible force upon it a foreign quarrel, will still further alienate the intelligent opinion of the country. The Cuban cause may have merits *per se*, but as manipulated here and at Washington, it is a fraud and a nuisance.

MINOR TOPICS.

In almost every batch of nominations sent to the Senate by the President for any department of the public service, there have occurred the names of colored men as nominees. In the brief list of Internal Revenue Assessors sent in yesterday there was one citizen of African descent. He was nominated as Assessor for the Third District of Georgia, which includes some very wealthy portions of the State.

Those who are talking so very glibly about the transfer of Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland to this country by the English Government, lose sight of one fact. *It is not in the power of the English Government* to transfer these vast territories, with their population of four millions. The colonists would not submit to be bought and sold in this way. And *it is they* who would have to be consulted about the matter. The free and hardy population of Canada and the Maritime Provinces would be very apt to take their destiny into their own hands if they found they were to be made the subject of trade and chaffer. Of course we could fight them and "lick them." We could "whip" anything on this continent we! But then they also could make a show of fight, and could add a million, or so, to our national debt before we brought them into the Union as subjugated territories to be governed by the great men at Washington.

The tax levies for the City and County of New-York, now before the Legislature, present an aggregate of over four millions of dollars, while the estimates prepared by the Citizens' Association show how this amount may be reduced by nearly one-half. The estimates of the Association may be found to be too low in some particulars, though we do not doubt their general correctness; but it is the duty of the Legislature to scrutinize every item closely, in order to save our already over-taxed citizens from every unnecessary burden. To-day these levies are made the special order in the Senate, and it will depend very much on the action of that body whether at least a million and a half of dollars shall be saved to the tax-payers of this City. We trust the Republican Senators will range themselves on the side of economy and retrenchment.

Governor HOFFMAN has evidently studied the processes of legislation very thoroughly. In the last of his railroad veto messages—that vetoing the bill granting $250,000 to the Whitehall Railroad—he says:

"It is a fact as apparent as it is deplorable, that whenever heavy demands are made upon the public Treasury for other than the ordinary expenditures of the State Government, influences are at work in and around the Capitol to secure their success, which are not calculated to promote an impartial exercise of the legislative power; and it may be predicted with almost absolute certainty if these present applications are successful, that at some future day, and that not very far distant, a portion of the very money now drawn from the Treasury of the State, will be used as means to secure renewed and increased appropriations for like purposes."

It would be hard for any one to indicate more courteously his perfect knowledge of the agencies by which special acts of legislation, involving valuable considerations, are passed through the Legislature. For Governor HOFFMAN's opposition to the corrupt schemes of his own party, he deserves the respect of the people of the State.

It will be seen by a notice in another column that some of our most prominent merchants have forwarded to Washington a petition for the retention of Mr. MCELRATH as Appraiser at this port. This testimonial to his merits and efficiency as a public officer is well deserved.

A correspondent thinks the great objection to the Broadway Railroad has been overlooked. He says:

"A grant was given for a railroad through Ann and Fulton streets to the ferry. Then the railroad *negotiated* with the Common Council for widening Fulton and Ann streets for its benefit, which improvement was carried through the Common Council. Now, if the Broadway Railroad grant is given, our Common Council will have an interest in it, and will pass a resolution to widen *Broadway* for its benefit,—one-half the expense to be borne by the City and the balance by County assessment—as the bill before the Legislature, if passed, will authorize."

Senator CHANDLER is again on the war-path, and he again wants a "little blood-letting," not having had enough in the interval that has elapsed since he first uttered the sanguinary cry, eight years ago. Canada he demands from England—he desires it peaceably, if possible, but, "if England desires war, let it be sharp, short and decisive." He spoke in the Senate, yesterday, about the "sixty thousand Michigan veterans, who, alone, would see to the capture of the British Provinces," and he uttered some other nonsense which a sober man ought to be ashamed of.

The gold-gamblers are gathering in the profits from the war they threaten to make upon Spain *en re* Cuba. If they could only get a Spanish ship to fire a stray shot, or a hostile shot, in the direction of an American ship, they would make *piles* out of the circumstance, and would grow more frantic than ever.

The prize-fighters of the country are beginning to recognize the doctrines of the social equality of all men in single combat. The pugilist BARNEY AARON has issued a challenge to fight any man in the world, black or white, at 120 pounds, for $1,000 a side. There have been prize-fights in England between white men and negroes, as in the case of MOLINEAUX; but this challenge opens up the first prospect, so far as we know, of such an event in this country.

The new "Club-house" for women that was opened yesterday in Twenty-third-street, will serve a very useful purpose if properly conducted. The greater part of the building is already rented by female associations, but there will be furnished apartments for women visiting the City who may wish to make this place their headquarters instead of attempting to gain admission to hotels. The managers of the concern ought to adopt very rigid rules for its government, in all respects.

The Common Council took up yesterday the suggestion we made in our last issue, that the Second-avenue Railroad Company are violating the terms of their charter by stopping the running of their cars. A resolution was introduced at one of the Boards, reprehending the Company for their exactions, and providing for the enforcement of the terms of the charter. In the meantime, the Company protest that they do not violate these terms, as they are ready to resume operations whenever *employes* will submit to the conditions imposed. This is absurd. The conditions are scandalous and inhuman. They are such as should not be imposed upon any class of men, and to which no class of men should submit. The City authorities should take steps toward prosecuting the Company, and enforcing a proper penalty for the wrongs they are imposing on the residents of the east side.

There is a ghastly kind of comfort in reading the language in which the Pennsylvania Press speak of their State Legislature which has just adjourned. It is roundly denounced as "the most venal and corrupt body of men that ever met in deliberation in the State Capitol," which encourages the forlorn hope that perhaps our Legislature may not be absolutely the most venal body that ever robbed a State under pretence of making laws for it. "Any thing that had money in it," says the Harrisburg *State Journal*, "however unfair, disgraceful and destructive it might be, was sure to pass." "Divorce bills were openly sold in the lobbies; the Tax bill on coal was bought through the House, and when it reached the Senate $2,000 a vote was freely offered for its passage." Why, then, did it not pass? Are votes higher in Harrisburg than in Albany?

The President's Appointments.

In the letter of our Washington correspondent printed yesterday an error occurred which makes it appear that the one thousand nominations thus far made by the President are seventy-five per cent. of all the appointments in his gift, and that they include but five per cent. of the most important. What our correspondent wrote was that the number was currently reported five per cent. of the whole, yet it includes scarcely ten per cent. of the most important offices at the disposal of the President.

THEATRICAL.

Booth's Theatre.

It is announced that Mr. BOOTH is to exchange characters with Mr. ADAMS. The former will assume the part of *Iago* and the latter of *Othello*. The change bodes good for both actors. Mr. BOOTH has, perhaps, the least to gain by it—save the new attraction thus given to SHAKESPEARE's tragedy. His portrait of the dusky Moor is, at least, a studious performance. There are point and purpose in it. We can compare it to nothing better than a frame of exquisite miniatures. Each one is warmly tinted. Supposing the number to be five—to correspond with the acts—there are certainly five beautifully-wrought works to contemplate. Many of these possess the merit of originality, but on the whole there is a sameness in the treatment, without the connection which sameness should imply. The illustration is not far-fetched, and it is certainly not meant to be unkind. Mr. BOOTH is essentially pictorial, not plastic. He sketches a character, and frequently with the happiest insight into its most prominent demonstrations, but he does not present a distinct, well-defined form or type of an idiosyncrasy. *Othello*, therefore, is a character which suits him. It is heroic and picturesque, and these points are admirably preserved by Mr. BOOTH. But when the fearful passion of jealousy takes possession of his bosom, he is at a loss. Of course he reads the lines and acts, but the early nature portrayed is not one that could so easily be diverted from its course of unsuspecting love. The character of *Iago* has always been regarded as one of his best. It is certainly Mr. ADAMS' worst interpretation. He is utterly deficient in subtlety and guile. There was nothing that we could see which should, in the slightest degree, lead astray either man or woman. His influence on the destinies of every one is therefore inexplicable. As *Othello*, he will, at all events, assume the martial garb of the warrior, and in general interest will, we have no doubt, make much of the final scene.

Miss MARY MCVICKER does not look the character of *Desdemona*. Her appearance is interesting, *petite* and winning. That she strives to do her best, we do not doubt, and in the fourth act she is really good. But the qualities that are required in tragedy are absent in everything save her walk which is almost martial, being so measured and stately. Miss MCVICKER has, however, a good voice, and a style which could readily be made effective in comedy. The charming little lady had a stalwart and vociferous champion in Miss FANNY MORANT, who was the *Emilia* of the occasion. The personation would have been a good one but for a marked tendency to overact, and especially to overshout. The part is the most agreeable in the play; drawn with a firmer hand and better purpose than *Desdemona*, who after all is but a runaway, love-smitten school-girl. SHAKESPEARE never selected a more disagreeable topic than that of the Moor. The characters exhibited the two extremes of human life—rogues and fools. *Emilia* is a far fairer type, and deserved more and better study. The *Brabantio* of Mr. MARK SMITH was an extremely careful and meritorious performance,—finely traced yet neither monotonous nor overdone. It had just the proper degree of force. There is generally a lack of force in the company which does not disappear in the changing of scenery, or the splendid surroundings of a gorgeous theatre. These adjuncts, indeed, rather increase the distance between artist and scene-painter, and make the contrast greater. By force we mean concert of action, suggesting, as such is apt to do, a clearly-defined ideal. Of mere vigor there is always enough. Neither the ladies nor the gentlemen of Mr. BOOTH's company are afraid to use their voices. But they falter in the greater necessity of using their brains. Every one seems to be depressed with the notion that he or she is playing a star part, and to be profoundly conscious of its importance. In one or two instances it may be difficult to eradicate this tendency, for where an artist has merged into a star it is almost impossible to translate him back to the better profession of an actor.

This is particularly the case with Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, whose natural gifts we all remember with pleasure. It is quite impossible to think they have been in any way improved by his various provincial trips and engagements. His manner has become overwhelmingly grave, and his voice, although rotund and good, has lost much of the richness which formerly was its most pleasing characteristic. There is not a particle of repressed passion in Mr. ADAMS' reading of this part or any other. It is the broadest sort of scene painting, and manufactured from tradition, just as conspicuously as are the grooves and trap doors and other pieces of stage carpentry. It is in the business of the stage that actors are constantly belittling themselves. The theory that I must go there and do something, and you must go somewhere and do another thing, simply because it has been customary to have these things done in the days of GARRICK, or some other thinker who invented them, is broad enough in one sense, but it narrows down an actor's individual invention to the smallest point. It is well known that nearly all the business of the stage is patented or copyrighted or otherwise preserved. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH comes properly by the "business" of his father, but Mr. ADAMS comes rightly by no business at all. He ought to think for himself, and not imitate. The country towns where "stars" are most in vogue are hotbeds of imitation. Every one says to himself So-and-So has made a hit here; he was a vile impostor, whose name should never have appeared on the bills. I must show the people that I, too, can make a hit—and he does so—by imitating his predecessor. In this way is witnessed the dreadful spectacle of a good actor becoming thoroughly bad. Every word is an unvocal and unnatural effort. In straining at a gnat he swallows a camel, and judging from the fearful tones which generally ensue the animal must have disagreed with him. We have selected Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as the peg on which to hang these remarks, not because they all apply to him, but because he is by far the most prominent young actor of the day. It was with no ordinary pleasure that we attended the first performance of "Romeo and Juliet." We had not seen Mr. ADAMS for many years, and naturally anticipated a great treat; for as our memory served us there was no character in the range of the drama which, by reason of its genial gallantry and unselfish partizanship, so became the gentleman as that of *Mercutio*. We were disillusioned. The *Queen Mab* speech did for us. That bright and gossamer-like fiction was recited with convulsive gyrations of the body. The first line was given in the voice of a clergyman giving out a text. The rest was in the tone of the Parish beadle. It was a humane act on the part of *Tybalt* to dispatch this deep-throated trifler. Indeed, when both were disposed of there was a flutter of relief throughout the house. We are dwelling too long on a single topic—and that somewhat technical—but we must still add a word more. Mr. ADAMS has not only wronged himself during his absence, but he is the cause of wronging others.

ories in some of "Othello" is not so perfect in picturesqueness as that of the previous Shakespearian revival, but it is more than good. It would be in vain to look for a similar stage or such scenery at any other house. The landing of *Othello* at Cyprus seemed to us to be somewhat overdone, especially in an architectural point of view, but with this exception the whole idea is harmonious and captivating. The costumes and appointments are of the best kind. Nothing, in fact, has been neglected to make the production a lasting success, and a new and creditable addition to the select and classic repertoire of the theatre.

THE METROPOLIS.

New-York as the Capital of the Republic.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 17.

One of the considerations in favor of the removal of the Capitol from Washington to New-York is yet to be mentioned; nor is it one of inconsiderable importance in a pecuniary point of view. The incompetency of the Washington newspaper Press to give a correct and full report of the proceedings of Congress necessitated the publication of the Globe, at an expense of from $500,000 to $600,000 a year, at the cost of the Government. There is no probability that any Washington newspaper will ever be equal to the task of publishing the proceedings, and the maintenance of the Globe may be regarded as a continuous burden upon the people till a change is made in the location of the Capitol.

The *Intelligencer* at one time affected to give a report of the doings of Congress, but that was years ago, in the time of GALES & SEATON, and before Congress had become the verbally voluminous body it now is. Yet the *Intelligencer* was not equal to the work of getting out even a respectable abstract, of the morning after a day's session, much less was it able to print a speech in full, be its importance ever so great.

Now, were the Capitol removed to New-York, as, for reasons already stated, it ought to be, the *Herald*, the *Tribune* and the TIMES would become to Congress what the London *Times* is to the British Parliament, and a complete report of the proceedings and speeches upon a measure of great national interest would appear the following day, with editorial comments, and excite no more wonder or astonishment than do the triple sheets of the London *Times* which spread before the British people the doings of the Parliament almost as soon as they have taken place.

It is obvious that, with such newspaper facilities and enterprise, the publication of a special record like the *Globe* would be a folly, and there would be at least one source of corruption dried up. Nor would Senators and Representatives have the privilege of revising their speeches or putting unspoken words. What they said would be reported and printed as it was said. Every man would stand before the people on his own and public record. The influence of such an arrangement would be wholesome upon legislation and legislators. Members of Congress, conscious that they would not have the liberty of entering newspaper offices, rewriting and changing their speeches for effect upon their constituents, would be cautious how they committed themselves upon measures before them, and be more considerate in choice of language and methods of thought. Their cautiousness would be increased, also, by the knowledge that an independent Press was behind them and were as able as themselves, working with keen and ready pens, to criticise and condemn their words and acts, and approve or denounce them to the people. In brief, look at it as we may, the advantages of removing the Capitol of the nation to its monetary, commercial and intellectual centre, are increased.

The History of General Longstreet's Letter.

A writer in the *Banner of the South*, (Father RYAN's paper,) under date of Alexandria, Va., March 24, says:

"And now about that letter; and what I now say, I have direct, as spoken by LONGSTREET himself, when in an adjoining county to this, last year, visiting a valued friend. He says that after his war closed he was in New-Orleans, and also many other cities, conferring with some officer, on a certain occasion, being in conversation with some of his brother officers, it was thought that they were looked upon with distrust and hate by the United States authorities, that a letter written from one or more of those on the subject would be a benefit to the South. LONGSTREET, being the ranking General, was pitched upon to write the letter. General LONGSTREET says he thought some expression from him, or all of them, accepting the situation, would be a benefit to the South. He says the letter was written by himself, and afterward handed around among his brother officers for their consideration, some of whom approved altogether, some altered some of the expressions, and the letter was then returned to him (General LONGSTREET) for publication. It was published, and you know the storm it raised; and now comes the disgraceful part of the proceeding. Those very Generals who approved of that letter slunk from our loved General, and left him alone to bear the brunt of the reproach called up to the South by that letter. Not one has had the manliness to acknowledge that he knew anything of it; and General LONGSTREET, with that dogged-ness of disposition which rendered his corps invincible, said he was able to bear it all, and would not murmur, that that letter had caused trouble enough, yet it stop with him.

"Nor did he depart from this determination, except on one occasion, just after the letter was published, he met one of the Generals referred to above on the street, who immediately crossed to the other side, not wishing to recognize him. A few days afterward, General LONGSTREET was in the St. Charles Hotel in conversation with some friends, this General came in but did not recognize LONGSTREET; smarting under this insult, he called to the former, and said: "I wish to say to these gentlemen in your presence, that you were one of the men who proposed this letter, and the last one who read it before publication, and as much in the mud as I in the mire."

The Condition of Bishop Duggan.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 17.

On Wednesday evening Bishop DUGGAN, whose condition had by no means improved, was removed by his friends from his residence and taken to St. Louis, where it is hoped his health may be restored.

It may not be out of place to say that the affairs of the diocese are in rather an anomalous condition. The Bishop of Chicago is a corporation created by an act of the Legislature. There is no ecclesiastical authority to appoint an administrator to manage the affairs of that corporation, so there can be legal transfer of property or other like business performed. No Bishop of Chicago can be appointed during the lifetime of Bishop DUGGAN, unless he resign, and he is not in a condition to do so, even if willing. This circumstance adds additional embarrassment to the affair.

THE CANAAN CHILD MURDER.

Trial of Josephine Brown—She is Charged with Being Accessory Before the Fact.

From Our Own Reporter.

HUDSON, Monday, April 19, 1869.

Another chapter in the Canaan child-murder horror commenced here to-day. In order to bring once more to mind the Canaan murder, we herewith append a *résumé* of the affair. On the night of Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1867, the usually quiet town of Canaan, Columbia County, a building was discovered to be on fire. The neighbors hastened to the spot, and speedily quenched the flames. The occupants of the building were JOSEPH BROWN, the reputed man, his wife JOSEPHINE, and a little girl, named ANGELINE STEWART, daughter of a widow woman who lived in Dayton, Ohio, who had been brought from that place by BROWN and his wife, as was alleged at the time, as company for Mrs. BROWN. It had been given out that this girl, aged about 13 years, was the daughter of the BROWNS, and the neighbors believed the statement. On the night of the fire the neighbors broke open the front door of the house, and proceeded to institute a search, to see if all the fire had been quenched, when, in raking over a heap of rubbish in a pantry, the charred remains of ANGELINE STEWART were found. BROWN and his wife at this time were absent from the house, having proceeded in the early part of the evening to the residence of one Mr. WILLIAMS, for the purpose of spending the evening. Both Mr. and Mrs. BROWN were the last persons to get to the fire, showing, as was alleged on the trial of Mr. BROWN, a reluctance to reach the house too soon, for fear lest the damnable work of destroying the little child might not have been accomplished. The pantry door was found tightly closed, so tight that, as one of the witnesses testified at the trial, it could not be opened by the ordinary hand-pulling, and the partition had finally to be knocked down. Over the remains of the poor child were found eight bushels and a half of rubbish by actual measurement, when it was proven that three sides of the pantry walls were stone and the fourth (or partition side) did not fall upon the body, as the remains were found in the opposite corner. The natural inference was, that the child had been first strangled to death, then placed in the pantry, a portion of the pantry shelves split up to make a fire, and the body afterward burned. In this way the large amount of rubbish could be accounted for and no other. When BROWN came to the house on the night of the fire the body had been brought out doors and laid on the ground, and he urged it before entering the building, and yet proceeded to the pantry and made the inquiry, "Where is my little girl?" He shortly afterward assigned tinkering and was taken to the house of a gentleman living near by, where he soon came to. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body and a burial permit granted. Brown had been a resident of Canaan but a short time before the fire, and had leased furnished rooms for two months, upon his arrival from Dayton, Ohio, and it appeared upon his trial that he had received a policy of insurance upon the life of the little girl for $5,000 at Cincinnati, good for three months only, and also made application for a similar policy of $5,000 in the Hartford Life Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn. After the murder of the girl he made immediate application for the $5,000 to the Hartford Company, and this application as the murderer of ANGELINE STEWART. The Hartford Company sent on to Danbury, Conn., one Dr. CLARK, a special agent, in company with several other physicians, for the purpose of making an examination of the child, who they believed had come to her death by foul means. The body was exhumed, the result of which was the discovery of a cord or piece of cloth around the neck of the deceased, and an indentation around the neck of some considerable size, which fastened the conviction in their minds that the child had been strangled before heat was applied to the person. This theory was sworn to and sustained on the trial. This led to the arrest of BROWN and his wife, and the former was tried, found guilty and executed on the 26th day of May last. Since that execution Mrs. BROWN has been confined in the jail in this city, waiting trial. This trial also ought to have had ere this, but circumstances prevented, and it would not take place now were it not for the determination of Attorney-General CHAMPLIN, District-Attorney LANGLEY and County Treasurer R. F. CLARK, who have done everything possible to secure the attendance of witnesses, and guaranteeing expenses. The trial of Mrs. Brown is to be conducted on behalf of the people by the Attorney-General and District-Attorney and by Mr. R. H. ANDREWS for the prisoner. At the outset it should be distinctly understood that the trial is not to be on a charge of willful murder, but on that of "being an accessory before the fact," a crime of equal magnitude, and punishable in the same manner as that of murder. The effect of this, it seems to be generally agreed, will be to strengthen the chances for a conviction.

The trial commenced to-day at 12 o'clock noon, in the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, Hon. CHARLES R. INGALLS, presiding Judge, and so did the trial of JOSEPH BROWN, so does this excite a great deal of public interest.

At 4 P. M. the regular panel of jurors had been exhausted, in addition to thirty-six extra jurors, and even at that time but ten had been obtained, when another panel of ten was ordered by Judge INGALLS.

Mrs. STEWART, the mother of the murdered child, has been in the court-room all the afternoon. Mrs. BROWN sits by the side of her counsel, and seems to feel that her position at the present time is far different than when she sat by the side of her husband at his trial. Then she wore a strong expression of countenance, and laughed at the idea of her conviction. She was alleged to hold and defiant in her manner. To-day a casual observer can detect a nervousness of feeling and a nervous look. She is certainly keenly alive as to the result of the trial. Her physical appearance is decidedly far better than when your reporter met her in the Court-room one year ago. As these go now, public feeling is against her, and where it was expected that no jury could be obtained in Columbia County to try her case it is safe to conclude that upon the opening of the Court to-morrow, a full list of jurors will be present and the taking of evidence will be commenced. Since her arrest, Mrs. Brown was compelled to visit her cell to indulge in her usual potation of morphine, without which she would be perfectly helpless.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Anniversary Reception of the Seventh in Commemoration of their Departure to the Seat of War—Presentation of Colors.

The spacious armory of the Seventh Regiment, over Tompkins Market, was thronged last evening with a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who literally overflowed the galleries, and made it impossible almost to stir in the smaller rooms. The main hall or drill-room was kept partially clear for the movements of the battalion. The occasion which drew together so large a crowd was the presentation of a stand of regimental colors to the Seventh Regiment, and a grand promenade concert and reception in commemoration of the anniversary of the departure of the regiment in 1861 for Washington. As was stated in the TIMES of Sunday, the entire armory was decorated with a profusion of natural flowers, in garlands, festoons and grand masses, with a most bewildering combination of colors. The beautiful scene effect and a volume of perfume almost intoxicating. The crowd being so dense, it was very difficult to see which of the prominent officers of the National Guard and regular services had attended, though there were more of them than on the subject would be a benefit to the South. Lonestreet being the ranking General, was pitched upon to write the letter. General LONGSTREET says he thought some expression from him, or all of them, accepting the situation, would be a benefit to the South. He says the letter was written by himself, and afterward handed around among his brother officers for their consideration, some of whom approved altogether, some altered some of the expressions, and the letter was then returned to him (General LONGSTREET) for publication. It was published, and you know the storm it raised; and now comes the disgraceful part of the proceeding. Those very Generals who approved of that letter slunk from our loved General, and left him alone to bear the brunt of the reproach called up to the South by that letter. Not one has had the manliness to acknowledge that he knew anything of it; and General LONGSTREET, with that dogged-ness of disposition which rendered his corps invincible, said he was able to bear it all, and would not murmur, that that letter had caused trouble enough, yet it stop with him.

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From the Chicago Tribune, April 17.

On Wednesday evening Bishop DUGGAN, whose condition had by no means improved, was removed by his friends from his residence and taken to St. Louis, where it is hoped his health may be restored.

It may not be out of place to say that the affairs of the diocese are in rather an anomalous condition. The Bishop of Chicago is a corporation created by an act of the Legislature. There is no ecclesiastical authority to appoint an administrator to manage the affairs of that corporation, so there can be legal transfer of property or other like business performed. No Bishop of Chicago can be appointed during the lifetime of Bishop DUGGAN, unless he resign, and he is not in a condition to do so, even if willing. This circumstance adds additional embarrassment to the affair.

THE CANAAN CHILD MURDER.

Trial of Josephine Brown—She is Charged with Being Accessory Before the Fact.

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HUDSON, Monday, April 19, 1869.

Another chapter in the Canaan child-murder horror commenced here to-day. In order to bring once more to mind the Canaan murder, we herewith append a *résumé* of the affair. On the night of Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1867, the usually quiet town of Canaan, Columbia County, a building was discovered to be on fire. The neighbors hastened to the spot, and speedily quenched the flames. The occupants of the building were JOSEPH BROWN, the reputed man, his wife JOSEPHINE, and a little girl, named ANGELINE STEWART, daughter of a widow woman who lived in Dayton, Ohio, who had been brought from that place by BROWN and his wife, as was alleged at the time, as company for Mrs. BROWN. It had been given out that this girl, aged about 13 years, was the daughter of the BROWNS, and the neighbors believed the statement. On the night of the fire the neighbors broke open the front door of the house, and proceeded to institute a search, to see if all the fire had been quenched, when, in raking over a heap of rubbish in a pantry, the charred remains of ANGELINE STEWART were found. BROWN and his wife at this time were absent from the house, having proceeded in the early part of the evening to the residence of one Mr. WILLIAMS, for the purpose of spending the evening. Both Mr. and Mrs. BROWN were the last persons to get to the fire, showing, as was alleged on the trial of Mr. BROWN, a reluctance to reach the house too soon, for fear lest the damnable work of destroying the little child might not have been accomplished. The pantry door was found tightly closed, so tight that, as one of the witnesses testified at the trial, it could not be opened by the ordinary hand-pulling, and the partition had finally to be knocked down. Over the remains of the poor child were found eight bushels and a half of rubbish by actual measurement, when it was proven that three sides of the pantry walls were stone and the fourth (or partition side) did not fall upon the body, as the remains were found in the opposite corner. The natural inference was, that the child had been first strangled to death, then placed in the pantry, a portion of the pantry shelves split up to make a fire, and the body afterward burned. In this way the large amount of rubbish could be accounted for and no other. When BROWN came to the house on the night of the fire the body had been brought out doors and laid on the ground, and he urged it before entering the building, and yet proceeded to the pantry and made the inquiry, "Where is my little girl?" He shortly afterward assigned tinkering and was taken to the house of a gentleman living near by, where he soon came to. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body and a burial permit granted. Brown had been a resident of Canaan but a short time before the fire, and had leased furnished rooms for two months, upon his arrival from Dayton, Ohio, and it appeared upon his trial that he had received a policy of insurance upon the life of the little girl for $5,000 at Cincinnati, good for three months only, and also made application for a similar policy of $5,000 in the Hartford Life Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn. After the murder of the girl he made immediate application for the $5,000 to the Hartford Company, and this application as the murderer of ANGELINE STEWART. The Hartford Company sent on to Danbury, Conn., one Dr. CLARK, a special agent, in company with several other physicians, for the purpose of making an examination of the child, who they believed had come to her death by foul means. The body was exhumed, the result of which was the discovery of a cord or piece of cloth around the neck of the deceased, and an indentation around the neck of some considerable size, which fastened the conviction in their minds that the child had been strangled before heat was applied to the person. This theory was sworn to and sustained on the trial. This led to the arrest of BROWN and his wife, and the former was tried, found guilty and executed on the 26th day of May last. Since that execution Mrs. BROWN has been confined in the jail in this city, waiting trial. This trial also ought to have had ere this, but circumstances prevented, and it would not take place now were it not for the determination of Attorney-General CHAMPLIN, District-Attorney LANGLEY and County Treasurer R. F. CLARK, who have done everything possible to secure the attendance of witnesses, and guaranteeing expenses. The trial of Mrs. Brown is to be conducted on behalf of the people by the Attorney-General and District-Attorney and by Mr. R. H. ANDREWS for the prisoner. At the outset it should be distinctly understood that the trial is not to be on a charge of willful murder, but on that of "being an accessory before the fact," a crime of equal magnitude, and punishable in the same manner as that of murder. The effect of this, it seems to be generally agreed, will be to strengthen the chances for a conviction.

The trial commenced to-day at 12 o'clock noon, in the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, Hon. CHARLES R. INGALLS, presiding Judge, and so did the trial of JOSEPH BROWN, so does this excite a great deal of public interest.

At 4 P. M. the regular panel of jurors had been exhausted, in addition to thirty-six extra jurors, and even at that time but ten had been obtained, when another panel of ten was ordered by Judge INGALLS.

Mrs. STEWART, the mother of the murdered child, has been in the court-room all the afternoon. Mrs. BROWN sits by the side of her counsel, and seems to feel that her position at the present time is far different than when she sat by the side of her husband at his trial. Then she wore a strong expression of countenance, and laughed at the idea of her conviction. She was alleged hold and defiant in her manner. To-day a casual observer can detect a nervousness of feeling and a nervous look. She is certainly keenly alive as to the result of the trial. Her physical appearance is decidedly far better than when your reporter met her in the Court-room one year ago. As these go now, public feeling is against her, and where it was expected that no jury could be obtained in Columbia County to try her case it is safe to conclude that upon the opening of the Court to-morrow, a full list of jurors will be present and the taking of evidence will be commenced. Since her arrest, Mrs. Brown was compelled to visit her cell to indulge in her usual potation of morphine, without which she would be perfectly helpless.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Anniversary Reception of the Seventh in Commemoration of their Departure to the Seat of War—Presentation of Colors.

The spacious armory of the Seventh Regiment, over Tompkins Market, was thronged last evening with a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who literally overflowed the galleries, and made it impossible almost to stir in the smaller rooms. The main hall or drill-room was kept partially clear for the movements of the battalion. The occasion which drew together so large a crowd was the presentation of a stand of regimental colors to the Seventh Regiment, and a grand promenade concert and reception in commemoration of the anniversary of the departure of the regiment in 1861 for Washington. As was stated in the TIMES of Sunday, the entire armory was decorated with a profusion of natural flowers, in garlands, festoons and grand masses, with a most bewildering combination of colors. The beautiful scene effect and a volume of perfume almost intoxicating. The crowd being so dense, it was very difficult to see which of the prominent officers of the National Guard and regular services had attended, though there were more of them than on the subject would be a benefit to the South. Lonestreet being the ranking General, was pitched upon to write the letter. General LONGSTREET says he thought some expression from him, or all of them, accepting the situation, would be a benefit to the South. He says the letter was written by himself, and afterward handed around among his brother officers for their consideration, some of whom approved altogether, some altered some of the expressions, and the letter was then returned to him (General LONGSTREET) for publication. It was published, and you know the storm it raised; and now comes the disgraceful part of the proceeding. Those very Generals who approved of that letter slunk from our loved General, and left him alone to bear the brunt of the reproach called up to the South by that letter. Not one has had the manliness to acknowledge that he knew anything of it; and General LONGSTREET, with that dogged-ness of disposition which rendered his corps invincible, said he was able to bear it all, and would not murmur, that that letter had caused trouble enough, yet it stop with him.

Nor did he depart from this determination, except on one occasion, just after the letter was published, he met one of the Generals referred to above on the street, who immediately crossed to the other side, not wishing to recognize him. A few days afterward, General LONGSTREET was in the St. Charles Hotel in conversation with some friends, this General came in but did not recognize LONGSTREET; smarting under this insult, he called to the former, and said: "I wish to say to these gentlemen in your presence, that you were one of the men who proposed this letter, and the last one who read it before publication, and as much in the mud as I in the mire."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.—DR. J. H. SCHENCK begs leave to inform his patients and the public that in consequence of his increased practice and business at his principal office in Philadelphia, he will be obliged to give up visiting New-York, professionally, after the next regular visit, TUESDAY, April 20. Those who wish to consult him will please make note of this, as his rooms in New-York, No. 32 Bond-st., will be closed after April 20. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines, Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, with full directions in English, German and French, may be obtained of druggists and dealers everywhere. Office hours for this visit will be as usual, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet of 100 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40, for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 30 William-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK ASYLUM FOR LYING-IN WOMEN.—The forty-sixth anniversary meeting will take place at the Asylum, No. 85 Mercer-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. The clergy, physicians and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, 5c. per lb. for sale; $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAIL for Europe on TUESDAY, 20th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A. and R. 115; C and O, 11½; D and N, 12 M; F and G, 10½ A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, TIMES Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

CONTENTS:

I. THOMAS CARLYLE AS A PRACTICAL GUIDE.
II. CHRISTUS SYLVÆ. F. B. PLIMPTON.
III. A STRANDED SHIP. Part III. I. CLARKE DAVIS.
IV. THE CHOLERA IN ASIA. J. C. PEERS, M. D.
V. EARLY SPRING. GEO. COOPER.
VI. RHYME. GEO. WAKEMAN.
VII. THE EMPEROR'S EYE. AUBURN TOWNER.
VIII. THE DREAM OF LIFE. Rev. WM. R. ALGER.
IX. VOYAGE OF THE ESPERANZA. JAMES G. AUSTIN.
X. GUGLIELMO GAJANI. Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.
XI. TO-DAY. Chaps. XIV.—XVII. R. B. KIMBALL.
XII. MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.
XIII. CURRENT EVENTS.
XIV. LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART IN ABROAD. BAYARD TAYLOR.
XV. LITERATURE AT HOME. E. C. STEDMAN.
XVI. FINE ARTS. S. S. CONANT.
XVII. TABLE TALK. CLARENCE COOK.
XVIII. MONTHLY BULLETIN OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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II. DAYBREAK. (Continued.)
III. PROBLEMS OF THE AGE AND ITS CRITICS.
IV. HERMMORE BRANDON. (Concluded.)
V. OUR LADY'S EASTER.
VI. TWO MONTHS IN SPAIN DURING THE LATE REVOLUTION.
VII. POPE OR PEOPLE.
VIII. EMILY LINDER. (Concluded.)
IX. THE IRISH CHURCH ACT OF 1869.
X. MY MOTHER'S ONLY SON.
XI. CATHOLICITY AND PANTHEISM.
XII. AUBREY DE VERE IN AMERICA.
XIII. ABOUT SEVERAL THINGS.
XIV. A CHINESE HUSBAND'S LAMENT FOR HIS WIFE.
XV. A MAY FLOWER.
XVI. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The trade supplied by the American News Company.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, 24th:

"TALE OF A PHYSICIAN; OR, THE SEEDS AND FRUITS OF CRIME."

A wonderfully interesting book. Society is unveiled. Individual miseries and circumstantial crimes are brought to light. The reader is introduced to distinguished men and noted women in New-Orleans, Cuba, Paris, and New-York. The startling trials and tragical events of their lives are truthfully recorded. This volume is as attractive as the most thrilling romance, and yet it explains the protracting causes of theft, murder, suicide, feticide, infanticide, and the other nameless evils which afflict society and alarm all friends of humanity. It is, therefore, a good book for everybody.

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OUT ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20, PACKARD'S MONTHLY FOR MAY, with the following excellent

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

A Chapter About Old Maids. By ALICE CARY.
Spasmodic Literature. By EDWIN DE LEON.
Education as it Should Be. No. 4. By HORACE GREELEY.
Hackmen the World Over. By THOS. W. KNOX.
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Together. (Poem.) By J. W. EDDY.
Seeing Snakes and Getting to Heaven. By J. AUSTIN STEVENS.
An Appeal on Behalf of Animals. By O. W. BURSLEY.
Hospital Reminiscences.
A Footman Leader. "Civis Americanus Sum." By RICHARD TAYLOR.
Women's Beauty.
Domestic Infelicities and Home Discomforts. By OLIVER DYER.
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One dollar a year. Single copies, 15 cents.

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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway, N. Y.

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MARRIED.

HALLGARTEN—NORDHEIMER.—On Thursday, April 1, 1869, at the residence of Jacob Nordheimer, Esq., Hamburg, Germany, JULIUS HALLGARTEN, of New-York, to MATILDA NORDHEIMER, of Toronto, Canada.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday, April 18, WILLIAM ARNOLD, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 37 West 17th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood for interment.

BERRIAN.—At Tremont, West Farms, on Sunday, April 18, Mrs. Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. John Cornelius and Elizabeth Berrian, aged 17 years, 2 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock A. M., from the Methodist Church at Tremont.

BEAVER.—On Saturday, April 17, JOHN BEAVER, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 208 Mercer-st., on Tuesday, April 20, at 1 o'clock.

COBB.—On Sunday, April 18, ANNA BOURN, wife of James N. Cobb, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Hall's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

COLLYER.—On Monday, April 19, the beloved infant child of Margaret and William Collyer, aged 7 weeks.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, April 21, from his parents' residence, Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

CROMWELL.—On Sunday evening, April 18, of croup, FANNIE, youngest daughter of John and Hannah Cromwell, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 242 East 16th-st., on Wednesday morning, April 21, at 10½ o'clock.

DOTY.—At his residence in this City, on Saturday, April 17, Captain GEORGE W. DOTY, U. S. Navy.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 34th-st. and Madison-av., on Tuesday, 20th, at 9½ A. M. His friends, and those of his father-in-law, and the officers of the navy and army, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

FAGAN.—On Sunday, April 18, 1869, after a severe illness, GEORGE FAGAN, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 West 40th-st., without further notice, at 10½ A. M. this day (Tuesday), the 20th inst.

GOODE.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, on Monday, April 19, 1869, THOMAS GOODE, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be at the Morrisania Depot on the arrival of the 12½ P. M. train from 26th-st.

GOMPERTS.—On Sunday, April 18, 1869, after a short but severe illness, MR. BENJAMIN GOMPERTS, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 111 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, April 20, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Of California papers please copy.

HOWELL.—On Sunday, April 18, 1869, at Morristown, N. J., BENJAMIN, father of Benjamin Howell, in his 78th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence at Troy, N. J., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

MILLER.—On Sunday, April 18, at Hartford, Conn., LAWRENCE HEYWOOD, infant son of Rev. L. H. and Marie J. Miller, aged 3 days.

MCKANE.—On Monday, April 19, REUVILLE, the only son of THOMAS and KATE MCKANE, aged 1 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 338 East 103d-st.

MALLET.—On Saturday evening, April 17, after a severe illness, JOHN MALLET, youngest son of William M. and Emeline Mallet.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, 1246 East 84-st., Harlem, on Tuesday afternoon, April 20, at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OWEN.—On Sunday, April 18, Rev. JOHN J. OWEN, D. D., LL. D., Vice-President of the College of the City of New-York, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the clergy, also the Trustees, Faculty, students and Alumni of the College of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—On Sunday, April 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., MATILDA E., wife of William Oscar Parker, in the 35th year of her age.

No use of funeral invitation.

PORTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, James S. Spencer, of Gowanus, of the lungs, HANNAH ROBINSON, relict of the late George Robinson, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RAYNOR.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, morning, April 19, 1869, JOHN RAYNOR, formerly of Harlem, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Moses and Samuel, and brother-in-law, Joseph Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of his son, E. R. Raynor, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. Vehicles will leave the Hempstead House on the arrival of the train leaving Brooklyn at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

ROGERS.—On Sunday, April 18, at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, MARY REBECCA, eldest of the late Capt. M. Rogers, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Thursday at 12 o'clock. Interment will be at Stapleton at Fort Richmond landing on the arrival of the 10:30 boat from foot of Dey-st., North River.

THORNE.—On Monday, April 19, 1869, WILLIAM S. THORNE, President of the National Fire Insurance Company, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The saleroom yesterday was very fairly attended; but the bidding was very slow, and the number of actual sales probably quite small. To-day a better programme is offered, and more satisfactory results may be expected.

THE sale of Plainfield property by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & Co. will undoubtedly attract a large attendance, and if the weather is favorable a good sale may be expected. The particulars of this sale will be found in our advertising columns.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell about eleven and a half acres of land located at Garrison's Landing, distributed as follows: Plot No. 1—Containing about 1 72-100 acres, with a large and convenient house, supplied with hot and cold water, coach-house, stable, &c. Plot No. 2—Containing 4 5-100 acres. Plot No. 3—Containing 3 9-10 acres, elegantly located for a building site. Plot No. 4—Contains about two acres, and adjoins the land of HENRY W. BELCHER, Esq.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. have an extensive sale of property in Central Morrisania, Mount Vernon, West Mount Vernon, Central Mount Vernon and Washingtonville, Westchester County, New-York, and the three-story brick house No. 74 Columbia-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell the property Nos. 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111 Laurens-street, and Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE have quite an extensive sale of Brooklyn property.

On Thursday Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell a particularly desirable residence located on Third-avenue, Brooklyn. The house is nearly finished and in perfect order. The ground is finely improved. The neighborhood is first class, and is being rapidly improved. The property commands a delightful view of New-York Bay, Staten Island and the Jersey shore, and is within an hour's ride of the New-York City Hall by horse cars.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Meeker, Wilkins & Co.

Lease of house and lot No. 38 Trinity-place, lease 21 years to run from May 1, 1864, at an annual rent of $400, lot 28x61, Mr. Sterns $9,700

4-story brick factory and lot, 4-story brick house in rear, No. 9 Jane-st., lot 25x97.4, C. Cole 13,000

3 brick houses and lots, Nos. 606 and 608 Hudson-st., lots each 19.11x76, Mr. Crook 14,800

4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 120 E. 27th-st., lot 18x56.1, W. H. Chapman 28,500

4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 128 E. 27th-st., adjoining above, same size, W. H. Martin 23,200

By James M. Miller.

House and lot No. 5 Ashland-place, 20.10 ft. from Greenwich-av., lot 22.6x38.4, B. P. Fairchild $18,400

4-story brick house and lot No. 139 East Broadway, 112 ft. from Pike-st., lot 22x37.6, Louis Jacobs 12,025

4-story house and lot No. 241 South-st., cor. Pike-st., lot 20x90, Mr. Dodd 30,400

3-story brick house and lot No. 215 W. 24th-st., lot 21.8x98.9, A. Duch 14,800

4-story brick house and lot No. 140 W. 42d-st., lot 16.8x100.4, A. Dutch 12,200

3-story house, brick building, and lot, No. 6 Gouverneur-st., lot 20x105, Peter Smith 11,500

3-story brick house, frame house and lot No. 225 Delancey-st., near Sheriff-st., lot 22x57 7,250

2-story frame houses and lot, n. e. corner of 4th-av. and 44th-st., lot 50.11x100, Mr. Barclay $13,000

By Others.

1 lot w. s. 11th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., 25.11x100, subject to taxes and assessments, Mr. Ogden $1,775

Lot n. s. 48th-st., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., subject to taxes and assessments, Mr. Ogden 810

BROOKLYN.

By James M. Miller.

2-story frame house and lot corner of Meeker and Gardner avs., lot 30x35, H. Mangus $2,325

4-story brick house and lot No. 91 Gold-st., near Water-st., lot 20x65, Mr. McCormick 9,000

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 lots on s. s. of 8th-st., 66.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 20x100, Mr. O'Brien $1,200

4 lots adjoining, same size, M. Shields 1,600

4 lots adjoining, same size, P. Huylen 1,400

NEWTOWN, L. I.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Hotel and 23¾ lots of land at Newtown, L. I., fronting on the Williamsburg turnpike drive and Newtown turnpike, 905 ft. front on the Williamsburg drive, J. F. Day $20,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Chatham-st., s. s., 226.11 ft. e. of Frankfort-av., 31.8x92.10 ..... $64,750

Christie-st., w. s., lots known by Nos. 228 and 227, 50x100 20,000

Bridge-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Irvington-st., 25x100 27,500

Hudson-st., s. s., 183.10 ft. s. of Prince-st., 25x84 8,650

Houston-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of Washington-st., 82x87.5 24,100

Lexington-av., w. s., 79 ft. s. of 41st-st., 19.9x77 24,000

Lexington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 40th-st., 17.8x85 20,000

Macdougal-st., w. s., 55.2 ft. n. of King-st., 19.8x75 12,500

Madison-av., w. s., 52.9 ft. n. of 40th-st., 23x96 35,000

Livingston-st., n. s., 78.4 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 24.8x100 15,750

Thomas-st., s. s., lot known by No. 216, 25x100 8,187

Water-st., n. s., 25.4 ft. e. of Maiden-lane, 26x71.8 12,000

West-st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of Murray-st., 27.6x100 15,000

Wooster-st., e. s., 165 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100 26,000

7th-st., n. s., 229 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x87.6 10,400

12th-st., n. s., 325.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.4x93.5 21,000

18th-st., n. s., 325.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.4x93.5 21,000

19th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x88.5 19,000

21st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5 9,200

22d-st., n. s., 325.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.11x98.9 10,000

24th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9 10,000

29th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x98.9 13,500

29th-st., n. s., 375.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.8x98.9 12,500

40th-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9 16,000

42d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x200.10 19,400

54th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5 37,000

61st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 92x100.5 13,800

67th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 8,000

68th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2 19,400

86th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x102 2,000

86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x102 ..... [illegible]

90th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Avenue A, irregular 1,000

107th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100 2,800

114th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.10 16,500

114th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100 10,900

116th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 5th-av., 37x100 ..... [illegible]

126th-st., n. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.9x100 14,000

126th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 7,500

126th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 7,500

128th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x99.11 10,500

129th-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24x99.11 5,100

129th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11 6,600

Avenue D, between 10th and 11th sts., 200 feet 158 85,000

1st-av., n. e. corner of 43d-st., 75.8x100 30,000

4th-av., s. w. corner of 59th-st., 100x77.11 35,000

5th-av., s. s., 62.8 ft. e. of 56th-st., 25x100 25,000

11th-av., s. e. corner of 41st-st., 25.5x100 4,400

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 61, 9 years, per year $600

Fulton-st., No. 115, 3 years, per year 600

Hester-st., No. 89, 4 years, per year 600

Pitt-st., No. 5, 7 years, per year 3,000

4th-st., No. 104, 2 years, per year 1,100

1st-av., No. 160, 4 years, per year 1,000

3d-av., w. s., near 119th-st., 2 years, per year 1,200

8th-av., No. 775, 7 years, per year 2,500

8th-av., No. 727, 5 years, per year 2,500

8th-av., s. e. corner of 46th-st., 5 years, per year 900

9th-av., No. 226, 7 years, per year 1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 22x90 9,500

Baltic-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Munro-st., 50x100 4,000

Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 100x127.3 9,075

Bergen-st. and Saratoga-av., n. w. corner, 80x107.3 ..... [illegible]

Dean and Hopkins sts., s. w. corner, 80x107.3 ..... [illegible]

Bergen-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Smith-st., 100x18.11x100 7,800

Collins-st., n. s., 367.6 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 100x100 1,000

Green-st., n. s., 168.9 ft. w. of Roper-st., 21.8x100 7,000

Bedford-st., e. s., 67.9 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 18x100 4,200

Degraw-st., n. s., 117.10 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 17.6x100, (deed 1864) 1,000

Degraw-st., n. s., 117.10 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 17.6x100 5,000

Devoe-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 16.8x100 3,700

Devoe-st., n. s., 116.3 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 20.8x100 3,700

Douglass-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100 5,000

Gold-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 24x88 5,400

Graham-st., e. s., 170 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x100 1,000

Grand-st., n. s., 50.8 ft. w. of Lawrence-st., 50x112.1 ..... [illegible]

Hamilton-st., n. s., 91.4 ft. e. of Lafayette-av., 20x76 3,000

Hayward-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lee-av., 25x100 ..... [illegible]

Hickory-st. and Stuyvesant-av., n. w. corner, 80x100 1,600

Richards-st., w. s., 112.6 ft. n. of Westfield-st., 18.5x100 4,800

Hoyt-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of DeGraw-st., 20x88 7,500

Kosciusko-st., n. s., 82.4 ft. e. of Broadway, 100x74.2x100.4x72.7 7,200

Livingston-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Hanover-place, 20x70 5,000

Lorimer-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Dove-st., 19x88 3,000

Marcy-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100 1,200

Garden-st., w. s., 212 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100 14,000

Hudson-st., w. s., "The Mansion House," 50x100 20,000

Leases Recorded.

Clinton and West Washington sts., s. w. corner, house, &c., 10 years, per year $1,000

Colin-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 1 lot, 10 years, per year 20

Graham-av., No. 124, house, &c., 6 years, per year 840

Meeker and Gardner avs., s. e. corner, store, &c., 3 years, per year 450

Myrtle and Washington avs., n. e. corner, house, 1867, 3 years, per year 900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

1st-av., w. s., lot No. 99, Mt. Vernon, 100x108 ..... [illegible]

3d-av., e. s., lot 245, Mt. Vernon, 100x100 ..... $7,750

4th-av., w. s., part lot No. 160, Mt. Vernon, 33x108 ..... [illegible]

8th-av., w. s., lot No. 311, Cent. Mt. Vernon, 50x100 1,000

Morrisania.

126th-st., n. s., 324 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100 9800

142d-st., n. s., 151 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 50x100 5,150

Mount Pleasant.

De Puyster-st., s. s., 161 ft. e. of Cortlandt-st., 25x100 ..... $1,100

Sing Sing.

Boston Post road, w. s., J. T. Tuttle's property, 66.33-100 acres $40,000

Boston Post road, n. s., adjoining Blind Brook, 29.80-100 acres 12,000

Grace Church-st., w. s., D. C. Kingland's property, 198-1000 acres 10,000

Main-st., e. s., adjoining Wm. Troy's 3,000

West Parade, Boston Post road and road to Hunter's Point, 10 acres 40,000

Yonkers.

Warburton-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Ashburton-av., 50x100 ..... $3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bowery-st., e. s., 135 ft. w. of Mott-st., 25 ft. front $3,100

Broad-st., w. s., 201 ft. from Governeur-st., 25x120 4,000

Charlton-st., e. s., 190 ft. e. of Court-st., 22x100 2,000

Connecticut-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 27x76 2,500

Green-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 22x90 3,200

High-st., e. s., 225 ft. from Crane-st., 20x80 1,200

Hunterdon and Cabinet sts., n. e. corner, 22x100 400

Hankinson-st., indefinite locality, 22x97 2,000

State-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of High-st., 20x100 2,000

Walnut-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 25x90 ..... [illegible]

Catharine-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 25x100 11,000

Bloomfield.

Grove-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 50x [illegible] $625

Portion of J. C. Ward's land, 63x115 1,250

East Orange.

Grove-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 50x129 ..... $4,000

Halsted-st., w. s., 2 tracts, 154x206 4,185

Harrison-st., e. s., 81x264.5 ..... [illegible]

Evergreen-place, w. s., 62x225 20,000

Harrison-st., w. s., 200x400 ..... [illegible]

Oakland-av., e. s., 1½ acres 22,808

Mulberry-st., e. s., 166 ft. n. of William-st., 41x172 10,750

South Orange.

Prospect-st., centre line, indefinite location, 6 62-100 acres $4,945

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Monmouth and South 2d sts., s. w. cor., ½ share, 12.6x50 ..... $1,500

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., e. s., 118.4 ft. s. of 7th-st., 20x75 ..... $8,250

Court-st., w. s., 120.10 ft. n. of 8th-st., 20.8x30 4,000

Court-st., w. s., 141.6 ft. n. of 8th-st., 20.8x30 4,000

Garden-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 9th-st., 25x100 1,200

Garden-st., w. s., 212 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100 14,000

Hudson-st., w. s., "The Mansion House," 50x100 20,000

Bergen.

High-st., n. s., 100 ft. from Palisade-av., 100x78 ..... $5,250

West Side-av., e. s., adjoining Jacob Happ's, 50x [illegible] 2,625

North Bergen.

8th-st. and Hudson-av., n. e. corner, 98x100 ..... $450

Hackensack principal plot adjoining Mark Kerry's, 1 7-100 acres ..... [illegible]

Plot adjoining above, s. s., both between 6th and 6th mile-stones 4,500

Greenville.

Chestnut and Greenville avs., northerly corner, 100x140 ..... $13,500

Lots Nos. 65, 66, block No. 1, Greenville Grove map, 82x100 400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT HOUSE

FOR SALE

in 37th-st., Nos. 229 and 231, near Broadway and the entrance to Central Park; two first-class full-stated high-stoop (portico-door pieces) dwellings, have good finish; ready for occupation at a week's notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or the owner on the premises.

JAMES HOGG,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 1,050 3d-av., near 54th-st.,

Has for sale a corner store and dwelling on 3d-av. and 56th-st., a fine four-story dwelling with store, 3d-av., near 77th-st.; a very desirable three-story frame house on 52d-st., near 3d-av.; four lots, corner 2d-av. and 81st-st.; thirty East River water-front lots, and other valuable property at very moderate values.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $5,000; price, $18,000; nearly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 63 8th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 only.

$13,750.—A PERFECT HOUSE and valuable lot in a beautiful location, near 5th-av., or will rent; immediate possession. Also, two adjoining; only $5,000, cash, each. No. 71 East 42d-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 52d-st. between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor finishing and stairs black walnut; painted furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop houses; brown-stone fronts, four-stories high with basements, situated on Park-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Enquire of LEE & ALFORD, No. 7 Hanover-sq.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT IN the City, for sale or exchange; size, 25x100; rent, $1,200; price, $11,000; terms, one-third cash, one-third mortgage, one-third in a farm or country place. C. G. TRAFI, No. 55 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW FIRST-class house No. 21 West 47th-st., now being finished. Inquire of KAVANAGH, GRADY & FOX, northeast corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 135 WEST 21st-st., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, by MULLER & WILKINS, Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—TENEMENT PROPERTY ON Suffolk-st.; two-story and attic frame house on front, five-story brick on rear; lot 20x105. Apply at No. 280 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 46th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot No. 36 West 47th-st., near 6th-av.; lot 20x100.5. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 107 EAST 22d-st. Apply to G. W. DURIE, National Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in Seventh Ward, or will exchange for short date mortgages. Apply to owner, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE BIG MAP IS OUT.—NEW-YORK above 59th-st. and Westchester County, with all dimensions and grades. HAMILTON B. TOWLE, Civil Engineer, Publisher, No. 76 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 128 Columbia-st., between Pierrepont and Clark; house full size, three-story and basement, with extension and L; all modern improvements; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Also, No. 54 Court-st., to rent for business or dwelling. Inquire of C. A. SILVER, No. 182 Jewett-av., or A. O. HEAD, No. 48 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THAT SPLENDID LOCALITY of Brooklyn on Pacific-st., near New-York-av., three three-story brick high basement and cellar houses, with all modern improvements. Go see them.

FOR SALE.—ON CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN, a desirable three-story and extension brick house, containing all improvements; very cheap. Apply to GILBERT A. LINDSEY, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or by the year. BLACK-WELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK.

NINE MILES (FORTY MINUTES) FROM CITY HALL,

BY ERIE RAILWAY.

THE

PARK LAND CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

BUILDING PLOTS,

Nine miles, from this city, by rail, on easy terms. Apply at Company's office, at the depot, or of C. BRAINERD, Jr., No. 28 Liberty-st., New-York.

SUBURBAN HOMES.

1869.

Before selecting a home in the country, get a copy of the DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY, which can be procured, free of charge, at the office of the GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, ROOM 12, ERIE BUILDING, FOOT OF DUANE-ST., and learn the advantages offered upon the line of this road. FREQUENT TRAINS, LOWEST RATES OF COMMUTATION, HEALTHFUL LOCATIONS, CHEAP LANDS, FERTILE SOIL, and all the desirable features of country homes.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—First station on Erie Railway, 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; 11 trains daily each way; commutation fare only seven cents; choice BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, are offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at private sale only. For maps and particulars apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 137 Broadway, or to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON.

For sale, one of the most desirable farm of over 100 acres, about one hour by express railway from New-York. Location, east bank of the Hudson, on high ground, with views both up and down, very extensive, and inland and across the river, most charming. Soil, said to be found anywhere; dwelling large, green-houses and grape-houses of best sort; grounds extensively fruited with American and European varieties of best quality; farm well adapted to stock; accommodation barns and other outbuildings on a large scale; and modern farm, in high state of cultivation; horses, horned cattle, pigs and poultry in abundance; also farming implements, &c., &c., &c., complete. Price, $80,000. To be sold as an entirety, real and personal, for $60,000, on very easy terms. Possession at five days' notice. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE MOHEGAN, WESTCHESTER County, four miles from Peekskill, nine miles south of Lake Mahopac, and adjoining the residence of G. Maris, Esq., of Brooklyn, a large SWISS COTTAGE, containing twelve rooms, kitchen, laundry, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, &c.; carriage-house, with five stalls; three finished rooms in attic; ice-house, well filled. On the lake there is a dock, boat and bathhouse; grounds, which consist of 7½ acres, are tastefully laid out with every variety of shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; commands a most charming view of the mountain scenery and lake; never-failing wells of excellent water. Also, the furniture, if desired. Inquire on premises.

For price, permit and views apply to P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT BAY SIDE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY. Active minutes from depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, at station of Douglaston, Long Island, the elegant country seat "Bay Lawn;" house handsomely furnished, 50 feet square, twelve-foot piazza, 22 rooms; large lawn, garden, grapery, hothouses, fruit and flowers; 7 acres, with fifty acres ornamental trees; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession; also, the Bay Side Cottage, by the above, furnished. Apply to MR. A. E. MOORE, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., 18 miles from New-York, 35 acres of the choicest land on the Sound, over ¼ mile water front, very desirable for villa sites, in plots from 5 to 10 acres, 1 mile from depot; 40 trains daily; 45 minutes' ride; cheap fare frequent, by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the city; terms very easy; for further particulars apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a first-class country residence on Harrison-st., four minutes' walk from Station; two acres of garden and ornamental grounds; fruit trees and vines in full bearing; house contains 12 rooms, with bathroom, large stable, &c.; elegantly furnished and in complete order. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, or Orange.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A SMALL PLACE in Newburgh, about 60 miles from New-York by rail, three-fourths of a mile from station; 7 acres of ground well laid out, garden made, new picket fence; house contains eight rooms; good cellar; water in the house, by hydraulic ram; 2 acres in fine fruit; schools and churches convenient. Apply at the office of ROMAINE, RATT & CO., No. 66 Beaver-st.

CHEAP DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM, 300 acres, ten wood, balance tillage and pasture; good house, eight rooms; large barn, sheds, corn and carriage-house; never-failing water; good durable barn; two fine trout brooks, lots of fruit, high and healthy location, near village and depot, eight miles from Saratoga; price, $12,000; $4,000 cash, balance on time. Address Box 1,267 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a modern house, with all the improvements, and beautifully located on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I.; also, a three-story brick house, Nos. 1 and 3 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and views of the same apply to the owner, J. G. ASH, No. 128 William-st.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING real estate in Madison and vicinity, on line of Morris and Essex Railroad, will find it to their advantage to address MILES & BUNTING, Real Estate Brokers, Madison, N. J., who have for sale a few choice farm property, choice country seats, and eligible building sites.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas and cold water, bathroom, &c.; lot 82x176½; on paved street; improvements; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., IN ONE of the finest locations, a new French-roof extension house containing nine rooms, with gas, marble mantels, &c.; lot 52½ by 185; five minutes' walk to railroad depot; one hour from New-York; $9,000 cash; balance, bond and mortgage. For particulars address WILLETTS, Box No. 1,267 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT FALL Meadow on the Hudson, 24 miles from City, a modern built, stylish house, 12 rooms; water in house; 1½ acres seven fruit and lawn; gardener's house, stables, &c.; price $16,000; Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Apply to W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 95 ACRES, 7 miles north of Fredersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outbuildings; 40 acres of it have fine range of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLIGHT, No. 198 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with all improvements, on mountain, adjoining and enhancing portion of Llewellyn Park; gardener's and lay houses. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES, LOCATED AT Eastern Rockaway, most charming place on Long Island Sound. Price, $20,000; water front worth the money. Terms to suit purchaser. C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

LEVINGTON ON HUDSON—FOR SALE near Irvington, forty minutes from New-York, one of the finest estates on the Hudson River, embracing about forty acres, with river front; fine improvements. Particulars may be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH.—J. M. MERKER OFFERS a rare the best bargains in houses, lots and ground from 10 to 100 acres, in vicinity of the city. Descriptive list sent free. Nos. 72 Cedar-st., New-York, and 204 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT ANDOVER, Passaic county, on the views of the Hudson, for sale or to let; two acres in garden and lawn; apples and shade and fruit trees; house, four-beam rooms; stable for four horses. Apply at No. 124 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, a fine residence, large, ornamental grounds, northern and 10 acres of land; magnificent extended view; lawn, &c.; $15,000. L. FREEMAN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT OF seven acres, two miles from Plainfield, one mile from Nonwinkel; terms to suit. Address A. CHOSSON, Plainfield.

FOR SALE—($4,500) OR TO LET ($400)—Meth Haven, very convenient house; gas, &c.; cheap. EMMONS & APPLEBY, No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—($4,000) OR TO LET, $1,200—Yonkers, stylish large house, modern improvements, lot 100x200. EMMONS & APPLEBY, No. 320 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE house and grounds at Clifton, Staten Island; short distance from landing; immediate possession. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED house, two miles from Standard Depot; plenty of choice fruit. Address Box No. 2,402 Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a very desirable three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with all the good order, on 46th-st., near Broadway; rent $2,100, or with furniture, $2,600. Apply on the premises, No. 325 West 46th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BROWN-STONE

ENGLISH BASEMENT

house, handsomely furnished, with every convenience, to let to a small private family for the summer. Apply on the premises, No. 23 West 16th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE, in Westport, Conn. The premises are replete as a gentleman's home; hot and cold water conveyed to all parts of the house, including bath-room; stable, carriage-house and four outbuildings, with the best kitchen garden in the vicinity. Westport is proverbially healthy, and tree from fever and ague; it is reached by cars from the two home rich New-Haven Railroad. It will be let for one year or for the Summer season. Possession of the outhouses and grounds immediately, and of the house the ensuing month. For further particulars apply to R. A. PHILLIPS, Third National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FINE 18-room house, containing seven acres well laid out; large variety of fruit and shade trees; large house, gas, &c., in first-rate order, one mile from the Central Depot; rent $1,600 per year. French roof dwelling, three minutes from Central Depot; twelve rooms, gas, furnace in cellar; good order; price $4,000. Dwelling eight rooms, large garden, fifteen minutes' walk from depot, $600 per year. E. OGDEN & SON, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

TO LET—AT UPPER PIERMONT, 25 MILES from New-York, in a very retired and perfectly healthy location, but minutes' walk from the railroad depot, a dwelling, containing 12 rooms, with a school-house adjoining, large foot, and 2 acres of land; terms $300 per year. Apply to Mrs. J. R. WOOD, on the premises, or to WM. H. WHITON, 111 Fulton-st., New-York. Also, to let, a small cottage at Piermont, for $200 per year; immediate possession can be given.

TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER OF VERY desirable residences, furnished and unfurnished, delightfully located, within easy access of the City, Staten Island, on and near the water and in the interior, Sprytem Duyvil, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Mount Vernon, Pelhamdale, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Orange, Montclair, Passaic, Shrewsbury, N. J.; College Point and Northern, L. I., &c. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, a nice furnished house, stable, and 1½ acres ground; 30 minutes by Hudson River Railroad; hourly trains; house has all improvements, furnace, elevated range, water in house, bay window, wide hall, three-story, &c., &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. MEAD, No. 68 Wall-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Fordham Heights, ten miles from the City, with stables, out-houses, porter's lodge, and 4½ acres of land, all in perfect order and condition; suitable for a large family; a three years' lease will be given at a very low rate, or a shorter period if desired. Inquire of STANLEY DAY, No. 625 Broadway, or J. T. WILLIAMS, No. 87 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON the Raritan River, with 10 acres of lawn and garden, green-house, ice-house and carriage-house, one and a half hours' from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; will be let furnished for the Summer, or for one year; price reasonable; a choice location. Photograph of house and grounds to be seen by applying to A. D. HOPE, No. 108 Liberty-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or 15 minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE — PREMISES CORNER OF Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place; size 82x128 with four-story brick house, 41.6x61 and stables 18.11x[illegible]; will be altered if required for business purposes to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, No. 24 Maiden-lane, (Bible House,) or No. 68 Wall-st., from 12 to 4.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME house, with all improvements, and well shaded, on St. Ann's-av., near 138th-st., Morrisania, ten minutes' walk from 3d-av. cars; rent $40 per month; small family preferred. Apply at Riddock Nursery, 3d-av., between 135th and 137th sts.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, with all improvements, and hot-house, No. 229 East 64th-st.; three-story and basement on Boulevard, 113th-av., and 141st-st.; two-story and basement on 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; all improvements and good location. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 35 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, partly furnished if required, containing five rooms; gas, hot and cold water; rent $50 per month, gas included; references required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 65th-st., near 5th-av.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET, FURNished, from May 1, three-story and basement residence in first-class location, central, and five minutes' from Market Station; a desirable family rent $1,300 per annum. Apply to E. R. MILLER, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark.

TO LET—AT UNIONTOWN, N. J., 22 MILES from New-York, by the New-Jersey Railroad, a place containing 120 acres, with new dwelling-house, outbuildings, and every necessary conveniences. For particulars inquire of JOHN D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE NINETIETH-st., second brick house east of Avenue A, with nine rooms and under-cellar, gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Apply on the premises; rent $400. Inquire of RIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO RENT VERY LOW—A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, one block east of the Park, south side of 79th-st., third house east of 6th-av. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—MAGNIFICEN

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, CONTAINING THREE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, THE PROPERTY OF WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS NOW ABROAD, ALSO THE ANTIQUE COLLECTION OF OUR FAVORITE ARTIST, MR. REGIS GIGNOUX, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.—We shall sell, commencing at 10 o'clock, LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, THIS EVENING, April 20, and on the evenings of TUESDAY, 27th, and WEDNESDAY, 28th April, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, the valuable and extensive collection of many celebrated favorite American and European artists, viz.: C. Euard, Willems, Durelee, Huntington, Müller, Durand, Johnson, De Haas, Bonn, R. Colman, Doherty, Salmon, Cropsey, Devereux, Dougherty, Blakiston, Meyerheim, Ruhle, Sonntag, Hildebrandt, W. Shayer, Sr., G. H. Hall, Trayer, Yanoski, T. Hicks, Bricher, G. R. Lambdin, Blackley, Le Poittevin, C. Stanfield, Dolphin, Dessoir, Bachelder, Blaney, Dillens, Tschaggeny, Chase, Notman, Jacobsen, R. H. Lewis, Verschuur, Stache, Geo. Inness, Vanderbilt, Grimshaw, Jas. Williams, H. Vertin, Sohon, D. R. Tuman, H. Savery, Roberts, S. J. Guy, Lockert, Stanley, Hocking, L. Coop, Gifford, Blakelock, F. B. Meyer, Durand, and many other favorite artists, to include a collection of the paintings, sold by order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, just received from Washington.

All of which will be positively sold without reserve, and will be READY FOR EXHIBITION FREE, on Monday morning, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, DAY AND EVENING, until sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., IN BROOKLYN.—We shall sell, by order of the executors of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 69 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Stagnant Water on Vacant Lots—Infected Vessels and the Commissioners of Immigration—Cattle Driving.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. E. LINCOLN in the chair.

A petition, numerously signed, was received from the residents of the Nineteenth Ward, to the effect that certain vacant lots within the limits of the Fifth and Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth streets, should be immediately drained. It was stated that there is a depth of from ten to fifteen feet of stagnant water on each lot, which must produce disease and death, unless removed. The counsel was instructed to prepare an order compelling the owners of the lots to drain them at once.

An anonymous communication was received, complaining of very offensive odors proceeding from the works of the Metropolitan Gas Company. The statement was fully indorsed by the Sanitary Superintendent.

It was resolved to authorize the Sanitary Superintendent to employ four inspectors, to keep surveillance over all the gas works in the City, day and night, and to report nuisances connected therewith to the Board, promptly.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted calling upon the Commissioners of Emigration to make adequate arrangements for taking care of persons arriving at this port who have been exposed to infection or contagion of the ship fever and small-pox, and offering to cooperate with the Commissioners in this matter.

A permit was granted to CHARLES ALLAIRE to slaughter sheep and lambs at No. 467 West Forty-first-street.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent MORRAU MORRIS reported the filthy condition of the First-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, which he feared would cause much disease in the large tenement-houses in the vicinity. The complaint was referred to the Engineer of the Board.

Complaint was made against boats belonging to Messrs. LAWTER BROTHERS, and lying at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, which were said to be continually filled with offensive "rendering" matter. The complaint was referred to the Attorney.

The Attorney asked for final orders for the vacation of thirty-nine cellars which are said to be in an untenantable condition. The orders were granted. Nearly 400 of these places have been vacated within a few weeks past, under orders of the Board.

Complaint was made that carpenters engaged by order of the Board to provide means of ventilation in the tenement house No. 506 Ninth-avenue, were not allowed by the tenants to do the work. The matter was referred to the Police Board.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported in favor of amending the ordinances of the Board, so that cattle may be driven at any hour through certain streets. After a few words of explanation and some debate the matter was returned to the Sanitary Committee for further consideration.

The same Committee reported in favor of allowing cattle to be driven through certain portions of West, Canal, and State streets, and Battery-place, to the South Ferry, between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M.

The matter was recommitted.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that the four inspectors recently appointed to abolish the various nuisance dumping grounds in and about the City, had effectually done their work, and that now there was not a single nuisance of the kind in existence in New-York.

The Board adjourned until Monday next at 1 P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAR in the chair.

The resolution to pay Messrs. GARVIN, MERRIAM and BREEACHER, of the Comptroller's office, $1,500 each for extra services in paying laborers employed by the City Inspector's Department, was again laid over.

An ordinance forbidding the use of velocipedes on the sidewalks, under a penalty of $50 for each offence, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Resolutions were adopted to pave with trap-block pavement Twelfth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the chair.

A preamble and resolution were offered to the effect that whereas, in several other States, the citizens of the State of New-York, when proceeding through those States as commercial travelers, are compelled to take out licenses, that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to give his opinion as to whether such exactions are not in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. It was adopted.

A resolution to extend Varick-street southerly to West Broadway was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the report of the Commissioners of Assessments in favor of opening Madison-avenue from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, on the 1st of May next, has been confirmed.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen that all avenues be renumbered, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, was concurred in.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM offered a preamble in relation to the strike on the Second-avenue Railroad with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the frequent occurrence of the stoppage of City travel from parsimony or extreme exaction of service from employers, as evidenced on the part of the Second Avenue Railroad Company at the present time, calls for prompt action on the part of the City authorities, in accordance with the language of the grant, that the Common Council shall direct as to the running of the cars, and any other matter connected with the regulation of said railroad.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Forty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River was ordered to be renumbered.

The following donations were concurred in, the same being to pay assessments for the Church-street extension:

To the Dutch Church, in Washington-square, $1,143 46; Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, $208; Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in West-Eleventh-street, $140 50; the United Presbyterian Church in Charles-street, $162; the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in Waverley-place, $134; the Jane-street M. E. Church, $129.

The sum of $645 45 was donated to the Roman Catholic Church in Second-avenue, to pay assessment for paving Second-avenue.

The resolution to increase the pay of the Inspectors of Sewers from $4 to $5 per day was adopted.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

Supposed Murder Case in Newark.

On Sunday evening the body of a man was found floating in Newark bay, near the lighthouse. It was brought up to the city, and there identified by Mrs. CHRISTIAN STROB as that of her husband, who resided at No. 227 Plane-street. On the 26th of March last he went into a saloon near his house, where he remained until 9 o'clock the following morning. About that time he left in company with a butter named BLESSMAN, and since then he had not been seen alive. BLESSMAN was arrested, and attended Coroner CHASE. Evidence to the above facts were given, and it was further added that on the morning of his disappearance STROB was intoxicated and partially crazy in consequence of the death of a child. Dr. SEHLRACH testified that there were wounds about the face of deceased as from a blunt instrument, and that STROB had been thrown into the water violently, either at the time of the injuries or after they had been inflicted. BLESSMAN professes ignorance of the supposed murder, and says he parted with deceased shortly after they left the house. The inquest was adjourned.

The Proposed Widening of West-street—Remonstrance of Property Owners.

An informal meeting of the property owners and lessees of piers, bulkheads and water rights on West-street, from the Battery to Hammond-street, was held yesterday afternoon in the Real Estate Salesroom, at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Among the few present were Messrs. J. J. Astor, Jr., Chas. F. Southmayd, M. McAllister, S. S. Ward, J. S. McLean, Chas. Clarkson and P. Van Winkle. No organization was effected, but an animated discussion was kept up during the hour. Messrs. SOUTHMAYD and SPRAR were the principal speakers, although speeches in a colloquial manner were quite generally indulged in.

The special purpose of the meeting was to consider the bill now pending before the Legislature for the widening of West-street. Mr. SOUTHMAYD stated his opinion that the bill is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it proposes to take private property for public purposes without making a just compensation; that in the event of its passage the Commissioners could not proceed if restrained by the legal action of interested parties, and that the only way to accomplish anything was to send a delegation with proper remonstrances to the Senate.

Mr. SPRAR proposed that inasmuch as for some seasons past this movement had been threatened, and as the prospect of it being revived in some new phase of this thrasest manoeuvre failed, we resolved to them all that a new bill be submitted for the widening of the street, to say, one hundred and thirty feet, with a proviso that would secure the work being accomplished within a specified time, and carried on without breaking down and leaving bulkheads and piers in an unfinished condition for an indefinite length of time, and suggested, with a view to the inflicting of the least possible embarrassment to business and property interests. Another spoke to the same purpose, and stated his belief that this present bill was one of the swindling shams that we lived under; that it was intended to be a fifteen years' job, like the Battery embankment commenced in 1851 and unfinished at the present moment; and that a committee with funds should be sent to Albany to thwart the schemes of the jobbing ring.

It was finally arranged at the instance of Mr. SOUTHMAYD, that a remonstrance should be prepared and sent to the Governor and the Senate.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.

—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Decisions Reserved.

Nos. 461—Arcole Insurance Co. vs. Austin, &c.
86—Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. Duff et al.
99—Attkens et al. vs. Rilwell et al.
100—Murphy vs. Old et. and Grand-st. Ferry R. R. Co.
101—same vs. Same.
103—Stevenson, survr, &c., vs. Butler et al.
105—Pike et al. vs. Orcutt.
104—Cochran vs. Dimmers, Sheriff, &c.
106—Lindsley et al. vs. Sagnal.
108—Broadwell vs. Hyzes.
107—Stewart vs. J. M. & A. A. Drake.
109—Hogan vs. Wardlaw, EXR, &c.
110—Tynan vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Ayes and Terminer.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
34—Shaver vs. Erwin et al.

Nos.
35—Finch Chem. Pot'n Co. vs. Erwine et al.
36—Lange vs. Lange.

Rents of Law and Fact.

Nos.
179—Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop Mfg. Co. et al.
202—Richmond, Trustee, vs. Thomson et al.
276—Lambert vs. Blair et al.
159—Elmore vs. East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. et al.
279—Leonard vs. Leonard.

Nos.
221—Klingenstein vs. Lex.
224—Duryea et al. vs. Levy et al.
243—Michelbacker vs. Schooten et al.
247—Rimendorf vs. Savage et al.
256—Beckstrch et al. vs. Levy et al.
68—Kearney vs. Briggs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
34—Hoyt et al. vs. Jocelyn.
39—Bass vs. Rathbun.
40—Dillon vs. Frey.
72—Kohner vs. Levy et al.
80—Thom et al. vs. Sampson et al.
89—Wingard vs. Hamilton.
91—Same vs. Same.
93—McNichols vs. Blake, &c.
97—Curtran vs. Luddington.

Nos.
98—Valentine vs. Lodlington.
100—Lake vs. O'Brien.
105—Wise vs. Grell.
106—Royal Canadian Bank vs. Brown et al.
109—Tyrell vs. Johnson et al.
110—Same vs. Same.

Call No. 117, Calkin, Receiver, vs. Atkinson et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
351—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
723—Cunningham et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
747—Lynch vs. Mayer.
815—Lennox vs. Hoppock.
825—Stoddard vs. Dewey.
276—Duckworth vs. Green et al.
288—Dimelagle vs. Stainbrook.
293—Cook Gas. vs. Zeigler.

Nos.
355—Avent vs. Fraser.
357—Stoney vs. Sturges et al.
365—Smith et al. vs. Smith.
370½—Chapman vs. Thompson.
—Rosalsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
426—Cuff vs. Platner et al.
427—Thomas vs. Payne.
428—Kissacker et al. vs. Kramer.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
790—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.
808—Kennedy vs. Hopkins.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

Nos.
793—Fay, Adm'r, &c., vs. Vandegrift et al.
808—Colt vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1477—Meyers vs. Rotmer.
1516—Stein vs. Barkmann, impl'd.
1492—Pepper vs. Peck et al.
1493—Reich vs. Miller et al.
1429—Nicholson et al. vs. West Stem. Misc. Co. et al.
1281—Woodward vs. Secor et al.
1177—Boies vs. Sonne.
1444—Samuels et al. vs. Gumbrecht.
1402—Carr vs. Lightstone.

Nos.
1495—Phyfer vs. Elmer et al.
1493—Koenig vs. Henderson.
1204—O'Hara vs. McKenzie.
1718—Clayton vs. Dashaber et al.
1474—Drummond vs. Whitney et al.
—Parks vs. Arnaud et al.
1723—Carr vs. Kolmer.
1546—Harris vs. Burke et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1176—Parrish vs. U. S. Mining Co.
1175—Hogg vs. Casey.
1249—Phillips vs. Pullion.
1252—Kelly vs. O'Brien.
1262—Triers vs. Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
—Rothbaum vs. Hobby.
1284—Moore vs. Reynolds.
1287—Pettiercoat vs. The Phoenix Ins. Co.
1318—Kobb vs. Cohlers.
1319—Phelps vs. Clark.
1322—Gall vs. May.
1323—Hoffman vs. Fischer.
1374—Tabasgo vs. Eldridge.
1375—Worback vs. McDonald.

Nos.
207—Bauer vs. Felix.
1800—Lyons vs. Hessman.
1802—Buhn vs. Ashman.
1803—Gaddis vs. Ehrich.
1804—Brand vs. Levy.
1805—Bellen vs. Hoffman.
1806—Wellington vs. Drummond.
2310—Werkberger vs. Kinsley.
2311—Selling vs. Adams.
2313—Cooper vs. Hafner.
2314—Wells vs. McGraw.
2316—Hyslip vs. Harty.
2318—Holland vs. Schlesinger.
2316—Kiernan vs. Mora.
2317—Johnson vs. Berry.
2318—Dix vs. Elias.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Geo. Whitfield Chandler; bigamy.
The People vs. Louis Bacciu; rape.
The People vs. Eli Bussell; forgery.
The People vs. Francis Bradley; attempt at burglary.
The People vs. James Martin; attempt at burglary.
The People vs. James McCausland and John Black, alias "Johnny the Greek"; larceny from the person.
The People vs. Henry Just; grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick Bilerey; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Smith and Patrick Welsh; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Arthon; bigamy.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.
60—Fogerty vs. Winslow.
68—Kenny vs. Dempsey.
84—Crippen vs. Egan.
86—Lynes vs. Connell.
87—Gerdts vs. Hasck.
91—McCloskey vs. Gibbs.
95—Houstain vs. Williamsburg Savings Bank.
129—Fitzsimmons vs. Gleason.
135—Rex vs. Brandreth.
84—Stanbrook vs. Lynes.
40—Butterworth vs. Choie.

Nos.
42—Bonney vs. Bender.
56—Brown vs. Hopkins.
86—Powell vs. Brooklyn Ins. Co.
62—Hardy vs. Keeler.
63—Jacobs vs. Midgigan.
81—Kayser vs. Hanff.
14—Chamberlain vs. Willow.
12—Moreover vs. Dyer.
56—Thevinson vs. Nelson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.
48—Armstrong vs. Coleman.
206—Conchlets vs. Bennett.
116—Noyes vs. Johnson.
117—Field vs. Goldstein.
118—Sanford vs. Platt.
119—Platt vs. Beebe.
120—Platt vs. Brosch.
121—Platt vs. Voorhies.
1—Gill vs. McNamee.
46—Davis vs. Samuels.
47—Same vs. Same.
51—Middlebrook vs. Broadbent.

Nos.
—Van Brunt vs. Pope.
59—Platt vs. Murphy.
127—Bogart vs. Af. City Society.
128—Hamm vs. Carey.
129—Nelson vs. Brooklyn E. R. Railroad Co.
129½—McNamee vs. Eagle.
131—Constantine vs. Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad.
132—Stettauer vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT CASE—IMPROVEMENT IN PAINT CANS—NOVELTY—EVIDENCE.

Peter Brown vs. *George C. Hall et al.*—This was a suit in equity to restrain the defendants from infringing a patent issued to the plaintiff on Nov. 19, 1866, for an "improvement in paint cans." The improvement consisted in "strengthening the can by a bead running across it at such a distance from the top that the cover should just shut down against it, and placing a stout wire inside of the bead." The defendants in their answer, set up that the invention was not new. The case came up for a final hearing on the proofs. It was shown that from 1863 to 1867 a branch in this City made the cans for treating bed-bottoms, with a similar bead, to strengthen them, which were publicly sold. These cans were like the patented can, in respective of the handle, and the patent was pronounced void.

Held by the Court—That the claim of the plaintiff for the employment of a strengthening wire within the bead for the purpose described in the patent, was anticipated by the previous use of the bead, and was void for novelty. That though the objection was not taken by the defendants that the answer did not specify any place where, or time when, or person by whom the things were used, yet it was not a fatal defect. Reliance on Moore, (12 How. 60, 120,) and Pitts vs. Hall, (2 Fisher's Patent Cases, 34, 54), yet as the objection was not taken by the plaintiff until the testimony was closed, and was not taken when the witness as to the point were examined, it must be taken to have been waived. An objection to evidence, which does not state the ground of the objection, is not valid. Defendants are allowed to prove for an account of their sales, and when these have been ascertained, and when these amounted the bill is to be dismissed.

Wm. Allen Butler, for plaintiffs; H. B. Tremain and J. A. Beaman.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 19.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke, and Judges Ingraham and Sutherland.

COMPLEX OF STATE COURTS IN DIVORCE CASES.

Thaddeus C. Kinsler, appellant, vs. *Abby A. Kinsler, respondent*—This case came before the Court on an appeal from an order made by Judge CARDOZO, at Special Term, sustaining a demurrer to the complaint. The points of the demurrer were, first, that the Court has no jurisdiction of the subject of the action; and second, that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The complaint sets forth a decree of the Marriage contract, which is claimed by defendant to exist between her and the plaintiff, on the ground that at the time of her marriage she was married to one Philo Hyland, and that he is still living. It appears that in 1848, Abby A. Hyland married in this State, one Edward Fuller; that thereafter she left the house of her husband and wife went to reside together in Massachusetts; that in 1862 they were still living together in the latter State, the husband for the purpose of evading the laws thereof relative to Divorce and there commenced an action against his wife for desertion, on the ground of abandonment; that about the same time the defendant, Abby A., with a like intent to evade the jurisdiction of the Courts and laws of Massachusetts, visited Connecticut, where she remained for the period of time which they were sufficient in Massachusetts, which is her place of residence. That afterward Abby A. returned to Illinois, and had in an answer to the bill of complaint filed in that State, stated all the facts, for a divorce, by reason of her husband's adultery, and that he was with a female in Massachusetts. The defendant in error claims that the Courts of Illinois in this action also took facts that the Courts of Illinois in the original contract of Wed. Fuller, plaintiff in error, acquired jurisdiction over the parties, or the subject matter of the action. The counsel contended by averring that the decree of divorce, in Illinois, was obtained by evading the laws of Massachusetts, it was found void and void in law according to the laws of Illinois as by the laws of Massachusetts, the place of actual residence, and of New-York, the place of original contract of Wed. Fuller, plaintiff in error, Kinsler, in reference to such decree and false jurisdiction, was raised by false statements of the parties. Abby A. as to her divorce, and was induced to enter into the contract of marriage with the plaintiff in error, in the belief that the condition of things be reduced to as to a divorce, and consequently that she be for ever estopped from the enjoyment of the rights of a wife. What the plaintiff now asks is that the Illinois decree be set aside as void, and that he be adjudged that the marriage between plaintiff and defendant be declared a nullity.

Counsel for the defendant contended that the general demurrer to the complaint which shows that the decree of divorce in Illinois was and is a nullity. This being the contract of marriage between the plaintiff and the defendant is void, and that the plaintiff is entitled to have the condition of things be reduced to as he is entitled to have the contract of marriage between the parties declared void. The